FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 JULY 1985

Israel

Relations With USSR — Israel received with "satisfaction and amazement" details of a 15 July meeting between the Soviet and Israeli ambassadors to France, Jerusalem radio reported. The Soviet side expressed willingness to solve the problem of Jewish emigration from the USSR through a "package deal" whereby the Soviets will allow Jews to leave under the assurance that they emigrate to Israel, not the United States, and if Israel ceases its "anti-Soviet propaganda" in the United States and Europe. The Soviet ambassador also indicated that his country will renew relations with Israel if the latter displays "some sort of movement" on the Golan Heights issue, adding that the USSR will not oppose Israel retaining a section of the heights if this is achieved through negotiations with Syria. Acknowledging that it is "no coincidence" that this condition for a renewal of relations does not mention other occupied Arab territories, the Soviet ambassador reportedly described his country's decision to sever relations with Israel after the June 1967 war as a "grave error" that harmed the Soviet Union.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman subsequently confirmed that the Soviet and Israeli ambassadors had met in Paris this week, according to the radio, although political sources refused to confirm the meeting's contents and expressed "amazement" that it was publicized. As for the USSR, monitored Soviet media have not been observed to report on the meeting.

Policy on Palestinian Issue — Israel expressed "satisfaction" over the U.S. "inclination" to reject the proposed composition of the Palestinian delegation for talks with U.S. officials, Jerusalem television noted. A government minister cited by Jerusalem radio revealed that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has declared that Israel will act to "foil" negotiations between the United States and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Lebanese Detainees — Israel will free some 100 Lebanese next week as part of the phased release of over 400 detainees from south Lebanon still held in 'Atlit jail, according to defense sources cited by Jerusalem radio. Nevertheless, Israel has decided to maintain a long time span between releasing different groups of prisoners in order to demonstrate that there is "very little relationship" between this process and the release of the TWA aircraft hostages, the daily *HA'ARETZ* reported.

Syria

During talks with visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, President Hafiz al-Asad stressed that the two most important requirements for a "real, just peace" are a unified Arab stand and a UN-sponsored international conference, Damascus radio reported.

Egypt

Foreign parties are trying to destabilize Egypt for religious and political reasons, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said in an *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* interview cited by MENA. Discussing international terrorism, 'Ali called Libya the "source of intrigue, terrorism, and murder." The prime minister discussed prospects for an Arab summit, claiming that even if a summit were held he does not believe it would have specific results that would preserve Palestinian lives. On Soviet-Egyptian relations, 'Ali said the two countries failed to reach agreement on rescheduling Egypt's military debts during a recent visit to Cairo by a Soviet delegation, noting that an official Egyptian delegation might go to Moscow to conclude the negotiations.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq reported 2,225 enemy troops killed during recent Iranian attacks in the north, according to a communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. The communique added that two Iranian helicopters were downed over Hajj 'Umran.

Meanwhile, Iran's Revolutionary Guards Corps minister said Iran is now producing enough chemical warfare defense materials and equipment, and is close to self-sufficiency in strategic weapons production, Tehran radio reported.

Pakistan-DRA

Pakistan summoned the Afghan charge d'affaires and repeated a call for the immediate release of two of its Kabul Embassy officials arrested 16 July, Karachi radio reported. The Afghan charge was told that Pakistan has learned that Kabul is planning to launch a propaganda campaign to justify the arrests, the radio noted, adding that such a move is a "gross violation" of diplomatic privileges and may result in "far-reaching consequences."

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Middle East & Africa

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PNSF Issues Warning to Joint Delegation

JN181538 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 18 Jul (SANA) — The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] Command has announced that the agreement between 'Arafat and Husayn on the names of members of the joint delegation to the preparatory talks with the U.S. Administration constitutes a new step in preparation for direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy.

In a political statement issued here today, the PNSF Command warned those whose names were mentioned for the joint delegation about the gravity of participating in the intended negotiations, urging them to abandon this course before it is too late.

The statement affirms that the feverish and accelerating Arab reactionary moves to hold an Arab summit are in fact aimed at providing Arab blessing and cover for Jordanian-Palestinian joint moves and at forcing a U.S. settlement in the region.

The PNSF affirmed that the summit convocation which they are calling for at the end of this month is the most dangerous of Arab summits.

The PNSF Command urged all national and progressive Arab forces and regimes to close ranks and unify efforts for the sake of uncovering the suspect objectives lying behind the call for convening the summit. The PNSF also called for working seriously toward confronting U.S. and reactionary schemes aimed at Arabizing and spreading Camp David in the Arab region.

The PNSF expressed its appreciation for the concern shown by Lebanese functionaries and national forces, during a PNSF delegation's visit to the Sidon area, on the need to bolster relations between the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and on maintaining the security and stability of the Palestinian masses and their camps in the south.

The PNSF affirmed that cooperation among all Palestinian national factions is continuous and has been entrenched in order not to give any side a chance to explode the situation and in order to consolidate national confrontation against the common enemy.

DFLP on Pro-Jordanian Committee in West Bank

JN181425 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Commenting on yesterday's official announcement on the formation of a new movement in the occupied territories, called the Committee for Supporting Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Action, the official spokesman for the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has issued a statement saying that the formation of this new organized movement is a result of the Amman agreement and aims to create a political and social base for Jordan, to strike at the PLO, and to provide an alternative to the PLO.

The spokesman urged all national action groups in the occupied territories to isolate collaborators with Jordan and those calling for abandoning national independence, as he put it.

Palestinian Spokesmen on Anti-Zionist Activities

JN181753 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated the following:

Upon instructions of the revolution's command, one of our fighter groups detonated a high explosive charge yesterday near the Zim Company, the largest shipping company in the Zionist entity, in the center of Haifa in Palestinian territory occupied in 1948.

The company building sustained grave material damage and a number of Zionists were either killed or wounded. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation, but did not mention losses. It said that its forces rushed to the scene of the operation, carried out a large scale search operation, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens. Our group returned safely to base. The revolution will continue until victory.

The military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has also stated the following:

A group of our fighters launched a machinegun attack yesterday against a Zionist military jeep as it passed east of Abu Ramadan orchard in the occupied Gaza Strip. A number of the Zionist vehicle's occupants were either killed or wounded.

Another group launched an incendiary bomb attack against a military vehicle belonging to the so-called Zionist border guards as it passed east of Banit Hila in the occupied Gaza Strip. The vehicle was burned and a number of its occupants received various injuries. In spite of the Zionist forces' armed cordon at the scenes of the two operations and the search and arrest campaigns against our Palestinian citizens, our fighters managed to withdraw with complete success. The revolution will continue until victory.

PLO's Qaddumi on Ties With Syria, Jordan

PM181231 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 17-23 Jul 85 pp 8-10

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, by 'Imad al-Din Adib and Salih Qallab in Tunis —date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: What is your opinion regarding the Lebanese situation after the camps war?

Answer: We are sorry that the situation in Lebanon is going from bad to worse, which is a reflection of the Arab situation in general. The causes of the situation in Lebanon are foreign interference and Israel's expansionist policy, which some of the local forces gamble on.

It must be pointed out that the shortsighted way in which the situation in Lebanon is being dealt with has led to further deterioration. Syria could have played a bigger role in uniting the Lebanese Forces and curbing communal clashes. It must be recalled here that the Palestinian presence was an important

factor in countering sectarian strife in the interest of the nationalist forces.

Question: Is the dispute between you and Syria, which reached its climax in the camps war, due to differences in view over the Middle East crisis, or are there other problems?

Answer: No one who strikes at the Palestinian camps can be patriotic or nationalist. The talk about the Salvation Front cannot cover up the attempts to destroy the Palestinian people. however, this front, regardless of the amount of aid it receives from outside the palestinian arena, cannot possibly be of any consequence in resisting the Fatah movement, which is the Palestinian people's historical and living movement.

I believe that some of the Salvation Front leadership and factions will once again reaffirm the Palestinian unity that was achieved during the camps war. So I am fully convinced that any new attempts to undermine the PLO will meet the same fate as previous attempts met.

Question: It is said that the outcome of the camps war has done away with all chance of reconciliation with Syria, while others believe that the opposite is true on the grounds that Syria has realized that the status quo must be recognized. What is your opinion?

Answer: The camps' war has proved that the Palestinian people are loyal to their legitimate leadership and that Syria's attempts to impose a different leadership on this people will fail.

A young Palestinian leadership emerged following the Sabra and Shatila massacres, and these leaderships are loyal to the legitimate leadership despite the geographical distance between the two. This proves the truth of what I say.

Question: Our question is: has the camps war destroyed the prospects of a meeting between your and Damascus, or has it strengthened these prospects?

Answer: The ties between the Palestinian people and the Syrian people are historical and strong, and the Syrian authorities cannot affect them deeply. I believe that the Syrian regime's perseverance in pursuing its present policy will lead to explosions here and there, and the results will be very negative for the Syrian leadership itself; in particular they will deepen its isolation internally and on the Arab level. it must be said in this context that, however hard the Syrian leadership may try to undermine the relations between the Palestinians and the Lebanese it will not succeed. The camps war has proved the truth of what I say. Wrath against Damascus among the Lebanese people, the Syrian Army, and the Syrian people has increased.

Syria's failure to storm the camps in view of Arab and international reaction has prompted it to look for a new plan. I am certain that this plan will fail, just as all previous plans have failed.

I must stress here that the Shi'ites in Lebanon are innocent of what some of the Amal movement organizations have committed and that the Shi'ites will remain on the side of the Palestinian people and their revolution despite all attempts at applying pressure and falsification.

Question: Do you believe that, despite all the bloody history between Syria and the PLO, a meeting between Mr 'Arafat and President al-Asad could take place in the near future?

Answer: Nothing is impossible in politics; everything is possible, particularly since we stand on common ground. But what is important is not for President al-Asad to meet with Abu 'Ammar but rather that actions on both sides should tend toward reconciliation in order to face the common enemy. This means that whoever violates this principle is the one to be fully blamed. There is no doubt that striking at the camps was a crime for which Syria and the other parties that participated in it are responsible.

Unfortunately Syrian actions since 1982 have been proceeding in the wrong direction. To be fair, I must admit that there have been some Palestinian mistakes, but they are in no way comparable with the sin that Syria committed.

Question: Syria accuses you of sending arms to Lebanon, seeking a unilateral solution through the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and joining an alliance hostile to the nationalist trend.

Answer: what matters is not just raising nationalist slogans. The claim that we send arms to Lebanon is not an accusation to be leveled against the Palestinian resistance. The fact is that, since the Sabra and Shatila massacres, the Palestinian people have reorganized themselves and, indeed, have bought arms from Lebanon. It is a known fact that that country has become an arms arsenal. As I said at the Arab League council, anybody can buy arms in Lebanon, even from drug stores. With regard to our agreement with Jordan, there are national resolutions that provide for this. I believe that convening the PNC in Amman was a strategic necessity after all the doors had been closed in the PLO's face. The Palestinian and Jordanian people are linked together through a unique experience and an Arab unity that is the longest-standing and most important Arab unity. The PLO has proved that it is not a stooge for Syria and will not be anybody's stooge.

With regard to what is being said about an alliance hostile to the nationalist trend, I must point out that we are not the ones who meet with Murphy, secretly or publicly. We are rejected by the U.S. Administration. Furthermore, did not Syria prove that it was implementing a non-nationalist policy when it gave the go-ahead for attacking our camps in Lebanon? And who was it who blocked the action of the 7-man committee set up to follow up the Fes Arab peace plan?

Question: Do you believe that the Arab summit will convene at the end of this month as scheduled?

Answer: There are assurances that the summit will convene at the end of this month. We are in favor of convening this summit in order to clear the Arab atmosphere and overcome the state of fragmentation. But Arab politics, as we are accustomed to them, are whimsical and changeable, which means that the matter is still in the hands of destiny.

Question: But do you believe that it is possible to hold a summit without Syria?

Answer: A summit was previously held in Amman without us and without Syria, Algeria, Libya, or the PDRY. Nevertheless, several years later all these parties approved the outcome of that summit.

Question: Do not you think that it will be futile to hold a summit without Syria?

Answer: We insist on the need for Syria to attend. Clearing the Arab atmosphere requires the resolution of Syria's problems with a number of Arab countries. There are problems between Syria and the PLO as well as between it and Jordan and Iraq. There are Lebanese problems directly concerning Syria.

Question: It is being said that the Europeans have succeeded in convincing Washington to have a dialogue with PLO delegates within a joint delegation.

Answer: There is no European pressure whatever. The European stand is on the retreat. And the United States still adopts the same stands as before. Through rumor-spreading it is seeking to undermine Palestinian national unity and Arab-Palestinian relations.

Question: Did not Washington agree to a meeting between Murphy and delegates to be nominated by the PLO.

Answer: I did not hear of that. What is important is that the United States should recognize the PLO. I previously met with Percy (head of Senate Foreign Relations Committee), but this did not constitute U.S. recognition of the PLO.

Question: According to reports, Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i informed 'Arafat of this agreement.

Answer: So far I have not heard about this. The matter could be just a new U.S. maneuver.

Question: Are you prepared to go to Washington within the framework of a joint delegation in order to discuss the future of the Palestinian problem?

Answer: I would prefer in that case to go alone as the PLO representative. If Mr Shultz is ready to receive me, I am ready to meet him.

Question: What is the reality of the situation between the PLO and Egypt? Are things proceeding in an encouraging manner, or is there anything marring these relations?

Answer: Speaking objectively, it must be said that the reality of the Egyptian situation is not conducive to predictions of an early return of Egypt to the Arab fold. There are the Camp David restrictions and there is a crushing economic crisis. We are in favor of supporting and backing Egypt in order to enable it to get rid of its shackles and to once again become like it was in 'Abd al-Nasir's days.

Question: According to reports, there is a possibility of moving the PLO Headquarters to Amman. How true are these reports?

Answer: I believe that the aim of this rumor is to harm ties between us and Jordan. Exaggerating the Palestinian presence in Jordan and the talk about the relations between us and the Jordanian Government becoming lukewarm aim at undermining Amman's ties with the PLO.

Question: From time to time we hear about the substitute homeland in Jordan and about repeating the Lebanese experiment. What is your opinion?

Answer: I am a native of the West Bank and I have experienced the unity of the two banks. I must say frankly that the mixture between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples has created in us a great love for Jordan. Yet this does not mean that we accept this country as a substitute for ours. Ceding Palestine is national treason; Palestine is our homeland and there is no substitute for it. Nor do I do not think that the Lebanese experiment will recur in any Arab country, either Jordan or elsewhere, because Lebanon has its own circumstances, which Israel exploited in order to start a civil war.

PLO'S Salah Khalaf on Ties With Egypt, USSR

NC180548 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jul, (MENA) — PLO second in command Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, has described Egyptian-Palestinian relations as very good.

He said that the PLO and Egypt maintain ongoing communication, through which their basic policies toward each other are determined.

In an interview with the newspaper *AL-AKHBAR*, to be published in tomorrow's edition, Salah Khalaf stressed that the Arab world is in need of a leader at present, and that only Egypt can play this role. He also noted that Egypt is one of the primary parties concerned with the Palestinian issue, saying: We have great hope in the Egyptian people.

Referring to the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, Salah Khalaf emphasized that the Lebanese people are not opposed to the Palestinian revolution or to its presence in Lebanon. He also pointed out that the Palestinians are not responsible for a single violation against that country.

On the Palestinian revolution's relationship with Syria and the former's international image, Salah Khalaf said that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is primarily responsible for distorting the Palestinian dream and revolution, not only in the eyes of foreigners, but for the Arabs as well.

On Soviet-Palestinian relations, Abu Iyad said: The Soviet Union has its own view of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. However, he added, of the two parties we are the more eager to maintain a good relationship with the Soviet Union.

2 U.S. Companies Removed From Boycott Blacklist

JN181824 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] The Arab Boycott of Israel Bureau ended its 56th session in Damascus today. This session lasted 5 days and was chaired by Dr Nurallah Nurallah, commissioner general of the Arab Boycott of Israel Bureau and a former Syrian finance minister. The session was attended by representatives from 15 Arab countries, while the PDRY and Moroccan representatives did not attend. It was decided to lift the ban on Lebanese singer Jeannette Fighali, known as Sabah, and Egyptian actor 'Umar al-Sharif. Two U.S. companies, the Ford Motor Company and the Colgate-Palmolive Company, were also removed from the blacklist.

KUWAIT

Prime Minister Optimistic About Nation's Security

LD182125 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1944 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpts] London, 18 Jul (KUNA) — Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, the heir apparent and prime minister renewed here today his condemnation of the explosions in the two popular cafes last Thursday and said "these two explosions indicate aggressive intentions aimed at disturbing the stable security in our country, Kuwait."

Shaykh Sa'd expressed his optimism concerning the stability of security in Kuwait and said: I am optimistic about the cohesion and solidarity of the internal front.

In a speech during his reception of a number of Kuwaitis who came to congratulate him on his recovery, he said "the understanding of every person of his responsibilities will not give a chance to any person, persons, or organizations to tear the internal front or to reach their aims by this despicable method."

Shaykh Sa'd assured the Kuwaitis about his health, and said "my health is very good, I have undergone an surgery and God made it succeed."

He added "I am in continuous contact with the doctors who confirmed the success of the surgery."

He said "I will return home, God willing, next week and will resume my normal work."

Chief of Staff Describes Upcoming Exercises With Oman

LD181212 Kuwait KUNA in English 1115 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 18 (KUNA) — Chief of staff of the Armed Forces Major General 'Abdallah Faraj al-Ghanim said Thursday that the Kuwait and Omani marine forces will start Saturday [20 July] exercise in Kuwait's territorial waters.

Al-Ghanim told KUNA today that the four-day exercises follows the marine forces conclusion of maneuvers with marine units of other Gulf Cooperation Council states.

Asked on the possibility of Kuwaiti recruits participation in security operations and guarding vital installations in the country, Al-Ghanim said that "the main role of the army is to defend the country against foreign aggressions but at the same time we temporarily participate in security operation in the country."

He disclosed a plan to form a battalion system to benefit from the recruits reserves, as done by most of the developed countries.

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Interviewed on PDRY Relations, Security

PM181840 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 15 Jul 85 p 5

[Report on interview with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id Al Bu Sa'id by Tomas Alcoverro in Salalah — date not given]

[Excerpt] [Alcoverro] The problem of the guerrilla warfare in Dhofar was resolved in 1975. Oman began negotiations with the South Yemen Government, on which the guerrillas had relied, in order to establish diplomatic relations and resolve some outstanding border disputes. Could your majesty explain to us what these negotiations have produced and what the next stages will be?

[Qabus] I am very pleased to be able to say that our relations have improved. We aim to maintain good relations with all nations, with all the neighboring countries. The establishment of diplomatic relations has already been announced. Just some minor matters of procedure need to be resolved; for instance, the appointment of the ambassador, who will not be in principle a resident ambassador. As regards the border problems, I am certain that they will constitute no major obstacle.

[Alcoverro] Broaching the prime issue of Oman's security, I asked him: The army has not only a defense role but also a task in the development of the nation. However, over 40 percent of the state budget will end up with the Armed Forces. Do you now believe that this is a curb on Omani society's overall development?

[Qabus] Our Armed Forces have two tasks: to defend the country and to contribute to its development in various ways. Hence they perform a social role. It is an army which gained great experience during the fighting in Dhofar. Obviously, the maintenance of a modern army is expensive, but it must be borne in mind that, unlike in other states, the police forces' expenditure is included in our budget. Moreover, in Oman the Armed Forces are an important part of the national community. People do not forget this. They know that the Armed Forces provide work — our army is professional — housing, and welfare services, not only for the military but also for their families. Their modernization and updating must be counterbalanced by programs aimed at the development of the civilian population.

Foreign Advisers

[Alcoverro] Despite the wish to nationalize the state, there are still foreign advisers in Oman who perform important duties in the Sultanate. Do you regret the impact which their current presence has had on a certain section of the international press and the effect which they could have on the sensitivity of the nationalist young people?

[Qabus] The number of these advisers can be counted on the fingers of one hand. In fact they are experts — they may be teachers or specialists — who assist us in our development effort. We are not ashamed to employ them. In the West, too, there are technicians, experts, who come from other countries. We live in a world in which the peoples are close to each other. We do not

in any way wish to be isolated from the progress of science or technology. Sometimes swerving, some governments confine themselves to exchanging these advisers for others. as if merely changing faces would radically change their policy.... [Answer ends]

It is easy to converse with the sultan. It is not awkward to iterrupt him, to ask for a clarification. The only topic not to his liking is when he is asked about the government of his father, Sa'id ibn Taymur, who died in exile in London in 1972, following his palace coup.

[Alcoverro] Oman is the country which in the world today brings to mind the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf conflict. Does your majesty fear that the war between Iran and Iraq could draw in other countries of the region — the littoral Arab States? Do you believe that there is still a danger of the blocking of the Strait of Hormuz by Iran or else by some terrorist group?

[Qabus] Over the past few years we have lived with the fear that the war would spread, gain greater intensity. But I believe that it is now in a process of stagnation. If there are no major changes, dramatic changes, nothing spectacular will happen. Of course, we have always encouraged all the efforts undertaken to promote the peace initiatives. However, nobody can rule out the possibility that a terrorist group may attempt to block the Strait of Hormuz, a strategic and very useful strait through which much of the oil bound for the West passes. Only a group of madmen could aim to carry out so great a venture. In the middle of the night it would not be difficult to mine the strait. It must be borne in mind.

[Alcoverro] Yout government was the only government in the Persian Gulf to grant military facilities to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force following the invasion of Afghanistan. Could it be deduced from this decision that in the event of an expansion of Soviet influence in the area, Oman would intensify its cooperation with the United States and accept the setting up of U.S. military bases on its territory?

[Qabus] We will never accept these bases. Our Washington friends know this very well and are perfectly aware of the nature of the military facilities which we have granted them, as was stipulated in the agreement signed in 1980, which will remain in force until 1990. We have no intention of amending it, still less extending it. I hope that a third world war will not break out. God forbid! If there were a threat of war, all the factors would change. We would have to review our political priorities and the treaties of cooperation signed with friendly nations. I pray to God that that moment will never come.

[Alcoverro] So permit me to ask you whether it was this feeling of fear and insecurity in the face of external threats which has promoted the rapprochement among the Arab states of the Gulf Cooperation Council. What, in your opinion, will be this organization's future, and how will its role in the military, political, and economic aspects be strengthened?

[Qabus] Our intention at the outset was to intensify our economic and political relations, in which there was a common interest. We wish to speak in unison with the same voice, although this is not always easy. We are currently holding joint military exercises with the armies of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Bahrain, but there is no unified command — a central general staff of the council. These exercises are very positive, and everything possible must be done to intensify them.

Relations With Egypt

[Alcoverro] Your country was one of the few Arab League countries which did not sever their diplomatic relations with President Anwar al-Sadat's government after the peace treaty with Israel was signed. How does Your Majesty view the recent attempts at negotiation undertaken by King Husayn of Jordan, Yasir 'Arafat, and Mubarak?

[Qabus] I believe that this is a great opportunity, a break in the current vicious circle of the Middle East crisis. For the first time Palestinian leaders are cooperating with Jordan's leaders to find an honorable formula to resolve the Arab-Israeli problem. We welcome with pleasure all initiatives, whether they come from Egypt or from other Arab nations. The United States should not allow this opportunity to be missed. Perhaps it is the beginning of the path toward a solution to the crisis....

[Alcoverro] Before I exhaust your kind patience, allow me, Your Majesty, to ask you a question about Islam. My first few days in Oman have caused me great surprise. Your country is one of the most open and liberal I have known in the so-called Arab world. Even in the diversity and colors of the clothing, and especially in the role played by women in society, I have observed this lack of the rigidity which is so frequent in other Muslim nations. How does Your Majesty explain this peculiar character of the people of Oman? What are their current trends as regards the phenomenon of the rivival of Islam?

[Qabus] It is no new phenomenon. In my country we have always observed Islamic law and have never changed our traditions, which does not mean that we have not modernized ourselves. In my opinion, there is no conflict between Islam and modernity. What we are doing in Oman is not inconsistent with religious faith. We avoid imposing anything and interfering in people's decisions. It is the faithful by themselves who should interpret the holy book of the Koran. What has happened is that over the past few years some Muslim states, under outside influences, have strayed from their own traditions, changed the course of their historical evolution, and in attempting to correct some of their defects they have lapsed into dangerous excesses. It is a mistaken policy to impose things; they must be allowed to evolve quite normally.

QATAR

Amir Receives Moroccan King Hassan's Message

GF181144 Doha QNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Doha, 18 Jul (QNA) — Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, has received a message from King Hassan II of Morocco dealing with the holding of an urgent Arab summit conference.

The message was delivered to Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari deputy amir and heir apparent, during his meeting

today with Dr Azzedine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education, who later left Doha for Manama following a brief visit within a tour of a number of countries in the region.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs.

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince al-Faysal Receives Visiting Iranian Delegation

GF181826 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1635 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 18 Jul (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal today received an Iranian delegation from the Iranian Foreign Ministry. The delegation is led by Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, the director general of African and Arab countries affairs in the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

Lavasani conveyed a message from His Excellency Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati to his highness the foreign minister.

UAE

Morocco's Laraki Comments on Consultations

GF181214 Doha QNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Jul (QNA) — Moroccan Minister of National Education Dr Azzedine Laraki has expressed satisfaction with the results of the consultations which he held in the UAE, during his visit to this country which began yesterday; the consultations were on the holding of an urgent Arab summit which Morocco proposed on 29 July in Casablanca.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published in Abu Dhabi today, he affirmed that the UAE agrees to and welcomes the holding of the Arab summit on the proposed date. He indicated that there was an agreement of views, particularly with regard to the mutual desire to clear up Arab differences.

He said that most Arab countries have agreed to holding the Arab summit on the proposed date, provided that it is preceded by a meeting of Arab foreign ministers on 27 and 28 July, and will follow an expanded proposed agenda to include, in addition to the situation of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, a number of Arab issues, foremost among which is the clearing up of Arab differences and providing the appropriate climate for unity of Arab ranks.

In answer to a question as to how the summit can be held when some Arab countries refuse to participate, he said that he has no knowledge of any countries refusing to participate. He pointed out that new intensive contacts are being made with all Arab countries, beginning with Syria and Algeria. The Moroccan foreign minister is visiting Syria, and the Moroccan king's adviser is visiting Algeria.

PDRY

Chairman Cables Nicaragua's Ortega on Anniversary

GF181634 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Jul 85

["Text" of congratulatory cable sent by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the 6th anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution — date not given]

[Text] On this occasion, I am pleased to send to you, on behalf of the PDRY people, party, and Government, the warmest comradeship greetings, hoping that the Nicaraguan people will achieve victory over imperialist enemies, headed by the United States, and their plots against Nicaragua and its sovereignty, freedom, and progress. The Nicaraguan revolution has achieved much despite the ferocious plots aimed against it since its birth. These plots have not been successful in rendering the Nicaraguan people incapable of defending their revolution, the sovereignty of their state, and their achievements under the wise leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

We would like to express the solidarity of our people and party with the struggle and resoluteness of your people to combat plots by the United States and its allies. We are confident that you can bring about more revolutionary achievements while rebuilding your new life and also can maintain your economic experiment. We wish you more revolutionary successes, (?victories over our enemies), and more development in relations between our countries.

'Ali Discusses Terrorism, International Issues

NC181428 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Paris, 18 Jul (MENA) — According to Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, President Husni Mubarak's warnings in his recent speech were directed at religious radicals and their legal and constitutional excesses. The Egyptian people have accepted both the law and the Constitution as part of a system of Islamic democracy for both the state and its people.

In an exclusive interview with the Paris-based Arabic-language magazine *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI*, 'Ali repeated Egypt's rejection of international terrorism, as it is a great danger to international relations and human rights. In this respect, he stressed Libya's declared role in international relations.

In his statement to the magazine, which will be published on Friday, 'Ali noted: The Arabs remain divided between moderation and extremism, threats, and blackmail.

'Ali described Egyptian-U.S. relations as special, and said that cooperation between Washington and Cairo is exemplary. He announced that an Egyptian delegation might leave for Moscow to continue the talks that a Soviet group began during its recent visit to Cairo.

'Ali expressed his regret at the continuing Iraq-Iran war, which every Muslim regrets. He emphasized that Egypt will keep on working to end it.

In response to a question on the target of President Mubarak's warnings, and the measures that will be taken to deter those who have been warned, 'Ali declared: President Mubarak's statement was aimed at religious radicals and their legal and constitutional excesses. The Egyptian people have accepted both the law and the Constitution as part of a system of Islamic democracy for the state and its people. The warning was directed at religious extremists, as extremism might lead to instability. That, in turn, would block Egypt's march toward development. We are confident that this religious extremism is not based in Egypt. There are foreign parties trying to destabilize Egypt for both religious and political reasons. They want chaos and extremism to prevail. As for the steps that can be taken against those who have now been warned, 'Ali pointed to the application of the law. Law is a characteristic of our democratic era, and respect for the law is the duty of every Egyptian.

Asked about the phenomenon of international terrorism, which is another characteristic of our time, who stands behind it, and about Cairo's repeated declarations that Libya is involved, 'Ali said: Egypt rejects all forms of international terrorism, as they pose a great danger to international relations and human rights. Why should an innocent traveler be exposed to such terrorism? Terrorism, he added, might be answered with violence. This, in turn, leads to an escalation of an international situation that could truly hurt people. Perhaps the best example of this is the recent hijacking of an American plane and the U.S. decision to isolate Beirut Airport. We hope this will be reconsidered so that violence will not breed new violence.

As for Libya, it has been openly involved in terrorism. It has admitted that it takes part in every radical or terrorist act. In fact, it is the source of intrigue, terrorism, and murder. The clearest instance of this was the Al-Bakkush case in Egypt and Libya's continuing efforts to subvert Egypt in order to spread chaos and instability.

Libya's role in the Arab world is identical to the part it has been trying to play in Egypt. It leads a rejectionist front, and, for example, supports Iran against Iraq. Its position, shared by Syria and the PDRY, opposes any Arab rapprochement.

There is also an example of Syria's involvement in terrorism. The discovery of a car bomb planted outside the U.S. Embassy in Cairo by Palestinians who came from Syria is indicative of this. I cannot imagine that this incident took place without the knowledge of the security services in Damascus.

Asked about repeated reports that cooperation among Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, and the PLO is a kind of bloc against the Syrian-Libyan-Iranian alliance, the Egyptian prime minister said: Egypt does not form axes or alliances with any Arab or non-Arab state. Egypt has taken a pan-Arab position on every Arab issue. A system of axes would divide the Arab nation and only add to the current differences and divisions afflicting the Arab countries. These divisions have led to the loss of many Arab rights, and to the unfavorable view of the Arabs held by other countries, which show disdain for the Arab nation, its interests, and its rights.

The Syrian-Libyan-Iranian pact is one of the apparent alliances against Arab interests and it opposes Arab solidarity. Egypt's relations with Jordan and Iraq, on the other hand, are based on bilateral cooperation. Our relations with the PLO are normal and permanent. Our ties with both Amman and Baghdad are governed by bilateral agreements which are now being implemented. We believe they are a model of positive relations among states, and the course to follow in search of Arab solidarity. The continuous process of consultation with Jordan and the PLO draws our views closer together in a way that is both calm and more helpful to the Palestinian issue and the peace process.

On the Arab summit, the reasons for its postponement, the chance of it being convened, and Egypt's position on this, Kamal Hasan 'Ali declared: There have been many unsuccessful attempts to convene an Arab summit. There has been no such session since the Fes initiative of November 1982. The Arabs remain divided between extremists and moderates and between threats and blackmail. This blocks efforts to call an Arab summit. Even if a summit were held, I do not believe it would have specific results that would preserve Palestinian blood and lives. Assuming that resolutions were adopted, they would neither be respected nor implemented. Regrettably, this state of affairs has become the norm for every Arab agreement or meeting.

As for Egyptian-Israeli relations, 'Ali noted: These relations were moving toward the application of all the provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty on the basis of a just and comprehensive regional peace. However, Israel's invasion of Lebanon changed the entire picture and dragged Egyptian-Israeli relations to their lowest level. This led Egypt to recall its ambassador from Israel.

Following the formation of a coalition government under Shim'on Peres, it was apparent that Israel wanted to withdraw from Lebanon. Thus, our bilateral relations improved. However, the Israeli Government has not yet decided to resort to an agreed upon form of arbitration for the Tabah problem. We are still waiting for the Israeli Government to decide.

When asked how he views Syria's role in Lebanon, the continuing conflict there, and the way to end it, 'Ali said: Lebanon has been suffering from sectarianism for a long time. The fire has been smouldering for more than 100 years. The fact that we can now see the flames is the result of many factors. Among these are interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs by certain neighboring states, personal ambitions within the factions and among their leaders, which led to conflict, and the social changes that took place during and after World War II. We believe that all sectarian differences can be solved among the sects themselves. However, continuing foreign interference — the latest example of which was Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the presence of Israeli forces there for more than 3 years — caused an imbalance among the sects. This state of affairs can only be corrected when those involved take their hands off Lebanon.

Question: A high-level Soviet delegation has visited Cairo. What was the nature of the talks?

Answer: There are trade relations. Egypt and the Soviet Union renewed the trade protocol in May 1985. However, no agreement was reached on rescheduling Egypt's military debts, which amount to about 1 billion rubles — more than $1 billion. Hence the Soviet delegation, led by the head of the Soviet Central Bank, arrived in Cairo. The negotiations are continuing. The delegation has left without reaching agreement. An official Egyptian delegation might go to Moscow to conclude the negotiations.

Concerning what new things the Reagan-Gorbachev summit might bring, and the summit's effect on the Middle East crisis, 'Ali said: Any attempt at rapprochement between the two superpowers will lessen international tension and broaden the possibilities for achieving peace in the Middle East. It will also spare the world a nuclear conflict, which will affect all of contemporary civilization. We hope that the meeting between Presidents [as received] Reagan and Gorbachev, which is scheduled for 18-20 November, will bring something new. Several summits have been held before but brought nothing new.

Asked whether he sensed a change in relations between Egypt and Washington and in Reagan's Arab and foreign policies during his second term in office, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: Egypt's relations with Washington are excellent. Economic and technical cooperation between them is seen as a model in relations among states because they are based on mutual interests, equality, and openness. In fact I do not see any significant change in Reagan's policy this second term either in regard to relations with Egypt or in regard to his foreign policy. Reagan is currently trying to achieve economic balance. In foreign affairs Reagan is seeking to consolidate NATO and to achieve military and strategic superiority over the Soviet Union so that he can negotiate from a position of power.

In relation to the Middle East crisis, I believe that the United States is still eager to bring about peace and to help the parties concerned to reach an agreement. Perhaps Murphy's forthcoming visit will be an indication of this.

Question: The Iraq-Iran war is about to enter its 6th year. How much longer will it go on?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that every Muslim regrets the continuation of this war. There are indications that its continuation constitutes Iran's domestic policy. All that can be said about it is that it is draining lives, funds, and energies from both countries. This situation is expected to continue as both sides have attained a strategic balance that allows them to carry on with the war without achieving results.

Since the war began Egypt has tried to stop the bloodshed by declaring its stand at the United Nations and at the nonaligned conference in New Delhi in March 1983. Egypt also sponsored initiatives among the nonaligned states during 1984 but all attempts have failed. Likewise, all attempts made by the UN secretary general, the Olof Palme mission, and the ICO mission led by the late President Sekou Toure have failed.

46 'Extremists' Held in Custody 'Indefinitely'

PM181822 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 18 Jul 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Indefinite Custody for 46 Extremists Involved in Incidents in Cairo, Al-Fayyum, and Alexandria"]

[Text] The higher state security prosecution has ordered that 46 persons from the extremist elements in the Provinces of Cairo, Al-Fayyum, and Alexandria be held in custody indefinitely pending completion of investigations into them.

The Cairo group consists of 13 persons, including Shaykh Hafiz Salamah. The prosecution is interrogating them regarding the distribution of leaflets last Friday in Al-Nur Mosque in Al-'Abbasiyah. The leaflets are thought to disturb public security. The Al-Fayyum group consists of 22 persons led by Shaykh 'Umar al-Rahman, who demonstrated before Al-Hadiqah Mosque in Bandar Al-Fayyum last Friday and shouted provocative slogans. The Alexandria group consists of 11 persons who last Friday attacked Al-Mujahidin Mosque and threw stones at the worshipers in protest against the annexation of the mosque to the Ministry of Awqaf.

Irrigation Minister Meets Iraqi Counterpart

NC181029 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 18 Jul (MENA) — Egyptian Irrigation Minister Engineer 'Isam Radi and his Iraqi counterpart Engineer 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, who is currently visiting Cairo, began talks this morning regarding irrigation and the development of water resources. Minister Radi said that the talks dealt with bilateral cooperation in the areas of irrigation; drainage; developing water resources; constructing barrages, dams, and power plants; and boring water wells to increase agricultural land in Iraq.

Minister Radi noted that the Iraqi delegation has requested the assistance of Egyptian experts and technicians in various irrigation spheres. The delegation also requested that Egyptian companies implement certain land reclamation projects, an irrigation network, and the use of modern irrigation techniques, such as irrigation by sprinklers.

Israel Seeks Participation in 'Bright Star' Maneuvers

PM181902 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 10 Jul 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Israel Requests Participation With Egypt and United States in 'Bright Star' Maneuvers"]

[Text] Israel has officially asked for Israeli military observers and a number of its airmen and paratroopers to participate in the "Bright Star" maneuvers, which are due to be resumed shortly between Egypt and the United States on the Cairo-Alexandria desert road and in which elements of the Egyptian Army and the U.S. forces will participate.

The Israelis said that Egypt's approval of the request would prompt permission for the Egyptian Army to attend the second stage of the maneuvers in Israel. The Egyptian Government has declined the Israeli request on the grounds that the normalization of relations does not apply to the armed forces. The United States supported the Israeli request and asked that at least nine Israeli military personnel be allowed to attend as military observers. Military quarters said that acceptance of the U.S.-backed Israeli request would enable the Israelis to learn about the extent of the combat readiness of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

Israel's Rejection of Palestinian Namelist Condemned

NC190550 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2205 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jul (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* writes that Israel's rejection of the proposed list of Palestinian members of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation refutes all its claims about a desire to live in peace. Such claims are now proved to be nothing other than idle words.

In its 19 July edition, *AL-AKHBAR* writes that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' description of the Palestinian list as a "bad starting point," actually better describes the Israeli position.

The paper points out that the Palestinian list includes non-PLO members of the PNC. This indicates that the PLO, while selecting the delegation members, took into account both its desire for peace, and the U.S. and Israeli desire for the delegation not to include PLO members.

The paper asks why Israel has rejected the list. Is it, as Peres said, because it includes West Bank inhabitants? [Sentence as received] Does Israel consider itself to be a guardian of the Palestinians and entitled to choose their representatives for them?

The paper concludes by referring to the U.S. Administration's stand that it will not allow Israel to object to any Palestinian nominations. *AL-AKHBAR* concludes: This is probably the first test of U.S. sincerity in promoting Middle East peacefollowing all the signals of goodwill transmitted by Jordan and the Palestinians.

AL-MUSAWWAR Defends Cairo's Attitude Toward Sudan

PM151531 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 12 Jul 85 pp 4-6

[Chief Editor Makram Muhammad Ahmad article: "Why the Demonstration Against Cairo Was Held in Khartoum"]

[Excerpts] Last Thursday the Sudanese left organized a demonstration in Khartoum consisting of a few thousand students who marched from the university to the Egyptian Embassy building. The demonstrators demanded that Cairo extradite former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri. The students stood around the embassy listening to speeches by representatives of leftist factions that participated in the demonstration — the Communists, the Ba'thists, and the revolutionary committees, the last being the new organization that emerged suddenly in Khartoum following 'Abd al-Salam Jallud's visit and intended to be similar to the organizations in the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The least that can be said about those speeches is that they are misleading. Their aim was to sabotage Egyptian-Sudanese relations. Some of the speeches, particularly those in the revoltionary committees' name, went beyond the demand for Numayri's extradition and launched a vicious and mean attack against Cairo.

I do not believe that Numayri's extradition was the aim of the people behind the demonstration. All they were concerned with was to show, first, Al-Qadhdhafi and, second, the Khartoum government that they are influential in Sudanese public life and capable of using their influence to achieve their objective of sabotaging relations between the two countries. Khartoum is aware, and so is Cairo, that those people came to Sudan with Jallud's retinue carrying the *Green Book* and suitcases filled with dollars.

On that day the Sudanese papers addressed Al-Qadhdhafi above these people's heads, denouncing through him those who imagine that they can buy out or rent the Sudanese people with their dollars.

According to the organizers of the demonstration the Egyptian "regime," as they put it, is trying all it can to dominate the popular revolution in Sudan.

The Egyptian "regime" is refusing to extradite Numayri because it is planning to use him in aborting the people's revolution.

The Egyptian "regime" is spying on Sudan through the big antennas on the Egyptian Embassy building.

The idea was not to demand the extradition of Numayri but to instigate the demonstrators to storm the Egyptian Embassy in order to remove those antennas — such as are found on every embassy — so that the incidents that would follow will please the colonel. As a result of such incidents Khartoum would be requested to abrogate its agreement with Egypt, allegedly because it was concluded under Numayri's rule without the people's consent, and even to seek a revision of the Nile waters agreement.

At midday the demonstrators dispersed after handing the Egyptian ambassador a memorandum containing their demands, which were more reasonable than the statement issued by the revolutionary committees, although most of the points made were wide of the mark.

The memorandum read over loudspeakers in front of the embassy building expressed the view that:

Numayri's presence in Egypt in the name of the Egyptian Constitution is a hostile action against the Sudanese masses.

The extradition of Numayri would be the beginning of a reform of the course of relations between the two countries, particularly since relations between peoples are stronger and more lasting than those between regimes.

Egyptian Government intransigence would warrant severing ties with it while maintaining ties with the Egyptian people.

From the first day when the Sudanese people took to the streets and before the Transitional Military Council took power, Egypt realized that it had to choose between Numayri and the Sudanese people. For this reason President Mubarak announced that Egypt would not interfere in Sudan's internal affairs because choosing the right government for Sudan was a matter that concerned the Sudanese masses and their national institutions.

Mubarak's aim in making his statement was twofold:

First, it meant that President Numayri, who had just left the United States en route for home, should not calculate that Egypt would force the Sudanese people to return him to office or misconstrue some of the articles of the integration agreement between the two countries and so put Cairo in a sensitive situation, if he insisted on viewing the matter from this standpoint as head of the lawful government before he was toppled by the people.

Second, he intended to assure the Sudanese people that Cairo did not see in the integration agreement or joint defense agreement any justification for it to impose Numayri's rule on them against their own will, that Cairo had from the beginning committed itself not to interfere in Sudan's internal affairs, and that the whole matter was the concern of the Sudanese people and their national institutions, free of any external interference.

Needless to say, the extradition of Numayri is an unconstitutional action that is beyond the powers of the president and the government. Egypt's democratic practice and the exercise of Egyptian judiciary powers, including those of the Supreme Court, should leave no doubt in anybody's mind that this might be an Egyptian Government excuse to avoid extraditing Numayri.

Perhaps we should ask here: If the Sudanese so strongly wanted to extradite and try Numayri, why did the Khartoum authorities refuse to receive him? They had the opportunity when President Mubarak, following the takeover of power by the army, asked for their permission to respond to Numayri's wish, when he was waiting in Cairo Airport, to return to his country. The Sudanese authorities were aware that, if they accepted, Numayri would arrive on his civilian plane without any guards. These authorities were also aware that Egypt would not become involved in Sudan's internal affairs and would not risk the life of a single soldier in order to impose Numayri on the people.

But the Sudanese authorities' answer was that Numayri should remain in Cairo, because his arrival in Khartoum would mean a bloody clash. The Egyptian authorities complied with the Sudanese authorities' demand. This was the truth behind the story of the pilot who refused to take off with the plane.

Nevertheless, the leftist forces and the Libyan party introduced into Khartoum continue to clamor for Numayri's extradition. Yet there are people who whisper to Cairo that they prefer Numayri to remain in Cairo, because this offers greater security for the revolution and the Sudanese people because Cairo would not allow him to be a party opposed to the new Sudanese Government.

What can we say in response to the lies being spread among the Sudanese public that Cairo is keeping Numayri in order to abort the Sudanese people's revolution, other than saying that such claims ridicule those who lack confidence in the ability of the Sudanese people and their national institutions to preserve the revolution? No external power, however mighty, can impose on the people a ruler that they do not accept, otherwise the peacock throne and many other kingdoms would not have fallen. In any case, I do not think that Egypt has any interest in Numayri's returning to Sudan, because he was a burden on everybody.

Some people in Sudan wrongly believe that Egypt still expects Sudan to remain an Egyptian Sudan by the right of conquest and that Cairo wants ties with Khartoum similar to those between Libya and Chad, Syria and Lebanon, or the United States and Costa Rica.

I believe that those people ignore the drastic change which the July revolution caused in Egyptian thinking regarding relations with Sudan. If some traditional forces in Egypt still believe that the July revolution caused the loss of Sudan by insisting on giving the Sudanese people their say in a public referendum whose first choise was Sudanese independence from Egypt, those people still have the mentality of the past and, like the Bourbons, have learned nothing.

I do not think that a single, rational Sudanese person would blame Egypt for the thinking of those people.

Some other people in Sudan are now raising slogans demanding the revision of all the agreements concluded during Numayri's

rule, particularly the integration and the joint defense agreements. I do not think that Cairo objects to revising those two agreements.

In fact I would not be divulging a secret to say that during his quick visit to Khartoum President Mubarak offered Sudan's military and civilian rulers the abrogation of the two agreements if Sudan believed that any of their provisions jeopardized Sudan's independence of affected its identity, because Egypt has benefited nothing from these agreements and does not accept an agreement with Sudan that is not an equal footing.

The Sudanese military and civilian leaders' answer was that all that they want is to establish a dialogue between the two countries, so that the integration remains firmly based on the participation of both peoples and their enthusiasm for it.

If misunderstanding is the reason behind the confusion over these two issues, there is an ill will behind a new idea which we are hearing for the first time and which is being spread by a third party. The idea is that Egypt looks on Sudan merely as its own water reservoir. So the water agreements between the two countries should be revised.

Unfortunately it must be said that those people are aware of the degree of equality between the Sudanese interests and the Egyptian interests with regard to water. Furthermore they know that Egypt has never imposed on Sudan anything that might detract from its water rights. Indeed, when Egypt showed enthusiasm for the Jonglei Canal project, the reason for its enthusiasm was a definite desire that the abundance of water and thousands of square kilometers of drained marshlands would contribute to creating a rich Sudan capable of depending on its rich water resources to provide food for its people. Unfortunately, by indulging in the current one-upmanship, they are playing with fire.

It behoves those people to talk about the need to continue the Egyptian-Sudanese coordination, the coordination between the Nile basin countries for the best possible exploitation of the available water resources for the benefit of both countries. But this is shortsightedness and indulgence in one-upmanship in the slogans market. I do not think that those people aim at reforming the course of relations between the two countries or appraising those relations, because the ill will behind such words reveals other interests that are not Sudan's interests or Egypt's interests. Will Khartoum wake up to this?

Baghdad Radio Cites U.S. Officials on Mideast Talks

JN181235 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Washington — U.S. officials have stated that they do not believe Zionist Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' rejection of a list containing the names of Palestinian figures who will participate in preliminary peace talks on the Middle East would be binding to Washington. The U.S. Administration sent the list to the Tel Aviv Government. When asked whether the list is acceptable to him, he said: No. However, I do not know whether it is acceptable to the United States already.

U.S. officials said that no decision has been made on meeting the Palestinians whose names are included in the list which Jordan had sent to Washington.

The U.S. officials also said that they do not believe Peres' rejection would be binding on the United States.

Saddam Husayn Receives Moroccan Envoy, Message

JN181126 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received a written message from Moroccan King Hassan II dealing with the issue of convening the Arab summit conference in Morocco, fraternal bilateral relations, and the Arab situation in general.

The message was delivered to the president by Ahmed Osman, speaker of the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives and the Moroccan king's personal envoy.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,899

JN181658 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,899 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

These blessed days will remain immortal in view of the unparalleled offerings by valiant Iraqi men to safeguard their homeland, protect their people, and secure a prosperous future for their country.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Pursuant to Communique No 1,898 issued yesterday evening, 17 July 1985, confirmed enemy losses in the northern sector of the battlefield amount to 2,225 killed, many prisoners captured, large quantities of weapons and military hardware destroyed, and other quantities of serviceable weapons and military hardware captured. May God bless the men — commanders and soldiers. Proceed forward to attain fresh victories that will punish our criminal enemies, entrench justice, and bolster the call for peace. God will make us triumph over unjust people.

2. Our valiant hawks of the air continue to carry out their famous raids over enemy units in the northern sector of the battlefield, inflicting on the forces of tyranny and aggression heavy losses in life and equipment. Our valiant air hawks hit two enemy helicopters over the Haj 'Umran sector at 1206 [0806 GMT] and 1323 today, setting them ablaze. Our valiant air hawks carried out 63 combat missions, after which they safely and triumphantly returned to base, praise be to God.

3. Our daring helicopter gunships carried out 126 combat sorties over the northern sector of the battlefield, chasing defeated enemy remnants and striking and destroying several enemy infantry groups, equipment, and military hardware. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from hit targets. After accomplishing their duty, all our helicopter gunships safely returned to base, praise be to God.

4. Our able forces ambushed enemy forces in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing 19 enemy soldiers, capturing 1, and destroying 1 small vehicle. All soldiers which laid these ambushes safely returned to base, praise be to God.

5. Several formations of our forward units, using artillery and tank fire, dealt several blows to enemy positions and vehicular movements in the central sector of the battlefield, destroying two infantry positions and one large vehicle. One of our ambush forces clashed with an enemy rgoup in the same sector, killing three enemy soldiers, capturing one, and seizing their weapons. All the ambush force members safely returned to base, praise be to God.

6. Our forward units opened fire with all types of weapons on enemy positions and some hidden enemy positions in the IV Army Corps sector of operations, destroying two boats whose occupants were killed and setting two enemy observation posts on fire.

7. Two enemy soldiers were hit and one observation post was destroyed east of Basra.

8. New groups of Iranian military sought refuge with one of our forward units at the battlefronts and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 July 1985

Raids on Cities Denied

JN181917 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1904 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jul (INA) — A military spokesman categorically denied today that Iraqi aircraft had raided the Iranian cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr. The spokesman stressed that Iraqi aircraft did not carry out any sorties over the two Iranian cities.

The spokesman recalled the deception and lies the Iranina rulers are exercising, adding that this is part of their policy and behavior in and outside Iran.

The Iraqi spokesman was replying to claims made on Tehran radio last Tuesday in this respect which the radio later repeated. The spokesman said these claims are unfounded and cannot be substantiated.

Ramadan Receives ROK Prime Minister's Message
JN181541 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has received a written message from No Sin-Yong, ROK prime minister, dealing with promoting bilateral relations in all spheres. The message was delivered to Taha Yasin Ramadan by the ROK general consul in Baghdad when he was received by Ramadan today.

Further on Visit of Iraq's Foreign Minister

Al-Masri Receives 'Aziz

JN181052 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Amman, 18 Jul (PETRA) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received in his office yesterday evening Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister. During the meeting they reviewed the fraternal relations between the two countries, the current circumstances through which the Arab region is passing, and ways to bolster joint Arab action. They also reviewed ways to support the pillars of Arab solidarity to confront the dangers that threaten the Arab existence and the Arab nation's national identity and regional unity.

The two ministers stressed the need to exert efforts to secure the convocation of the Arab summmit in order to push the course of joint Arab action and to strengthen the Arab solidarity ties. They also stressed the need to end the Iraq-Iran war and to support the Arab and international efforts to end this disputewhich exhausts the two countries' potentials and prevents all Arab efforts from confronting the Israeli danger, particularly in light of Iran's continuous rejection of all calls and peaceful initiatives to which fraternal Iraq has responded.

'Aziz Meets 'Arafat

JN181115 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1046 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Amman, 18 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Amman today. The INA correspondent has learned that they reviewed Palestinian and Arab developments, including the tragic situation of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon as well as the Iraq-Iran war. They also discussed the current preparations to convene the proposed Arab summit, affirming the importance of the summit especially during the current Arab circumstances.

Tariq 'Aziz arrived in Amman yesterday.

Tariq 'Aziz Departs Amman

JN181514 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Amman, 18 Jul (PETRA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Amman this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Jordan, during which he met a number of senior officials. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

Prime Minister al-Rifa'i Leaves for London 18 Jul

JN181543 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Amman today for London to join His Majesty King Husayn in talks his majesty will hold tomorrow with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Moroccan Envoy Concludes Visit to Amman

JN181100 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 18 July 85 p 1

[Text] Amman (J.T.) — A special Moroccan envoy left Amman Wednesday after delivering invitations from King Hassan II of Morocco to Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to attend an extraordinary Arab summit to be held in Casablanca on July 29 as Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri said Jordan does not wish to submit the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO accord to the proposed summit.

The Moroccan invitation to His Majesty King Husayn was delivered to His Highness Prince 'Abdallah Ibn al-Husayn, the regent, by Moroccan Parliament Speaker Ahmed Osman, in a meeting attended by Lower House of Parliament Speaker 'Akif al-Fayez, Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim and Moroccan Ambassador to Jordan Abdellatif Laraki.

Mr. Osman, who arrived in Amman Tuesday, was received by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i shortly after his arrival. Mr. al-Rifa'i conveyed to the Moroccan envoy Jordan's willingness to attend the summit, proposed by King Hassan to discuss the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Osman met PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat late Tuesday and delivered to him the Moroccan invitation.

During his meeting with the Moroccan envoy, Prince Abdallah reiterated Jordan's support for the proposed summit, "which will discuss dangers that confront the Arab world and means to strengthen the Arab stand and unity," the Jordanian News Agency, PETRA, said.

Mr. 'Arafat told reporters before meeting the Moroccan envoy that so far 17 Arab League members had agreed to meet on July 29. Libya, South Yemen and Algeria have expressed reservations and Arab diplomats told the *JORDAN TIMES* Tuesday that Syria had already informed the Arjb League that it would not attend the conference.

King Hassan's proposal to convene an extraordinary summit came in the wake of attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut by militiamen of the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal movement and elements of he army. The attacks, which culminated in a fierce siege of the camps after Palestinian defenders put up stiff resistance, subsided after a Syrian-brokered truce. Lebanon has opposed the summit contending that the attacks on the camps were an internal affair.

According to King Hassan's proposal, the sole focus of the proposed summit will be the Palestinian problem and developments in the conflict since the last Arab summit, held in Fes, Morocco, in 1982.

Mr. al-Masri said Wednesday Jordan does not wish to submit to the conference the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO accord on a joint political strategy towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

"We are not very much keen on bringing the accord before the summit," Mr. al-Masri told reporters. "It is a bilateral agreement between us and PLO and both of us are happy about it."

Mr. al-Masri made his comments shortly before he was due to meet Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz to discuss the convening of the proposed summit.

Mr. 'Aziz, here on an overnight visit, said on arrival Iraq believed an Arab summit was an urgent necessity to revive joint Arab work.

Mr. al-Masri said no date had yet been fixed for the proposed summit because invitations were still being distributed. Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi will fix the date once acceptance have been received, he added.

Arab summits are normally held at least once a year, but internal divisions have kept Arab leaders from meeting since September 1982, when the Fes summit was held.

Australian Parliamentary Speaker Continues Visit

Regent Receives Jenkins

JN181545 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, the regent, received Australian Parliamentary Speaker Henry Jenkins at the Royal Hashemite Court today. They reviewed the friendly relations between Jordan and Australia and stressed the need to promote these relations in the service of the two peoples.

Attending the meeting were Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, and the Australian ambassador in Amman.

Al-Fayiz Meets Guest

JN181324 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz has said that the major problem of the Middle East crisis is the absence of a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question, which is the axis and basis of the region's crisis.

Speaking during a meeting with Australian Parliamentary Speaker Henry Jenkins today, Al-Fayiz added that Israel's insistence on continuing to occupy Palestinian territory, as well as parts of Arab territory, on pursuing its arbitrary practices and its settlement policy in Jerusalem and the occupied territories, and on rejecting UN Security Council resolutions have led to a lack of stability and loss of security and peace in the Middle East.

The House of Representatives speaker detailed the efforts that Jordan exerted and is still exerting in Arab and international arenas to achieve a peaceful and just settlement of the Palestine question, in light of the Jordanian-PLO agreement stemming from the spirit of the Arab Fes summit resolutions and Palestinian legitimacy. He also explained the Jordanian viewpoint regarding regional and international dimensions of the current Arab position. He also pointed out Jordan's firm stand calling for an international conference, provided it is called for by the UN secretary general, to be attended by the permanent member-states in the UN Security Council, as well as by all sides to the conflict, including the PLO.

For his part, Jenkins stressed the inadmissibility of acquisition of land by force. He urged solving the Palestine question in accordance with UN resolutions in this regard. The speaker of the Australian Parliament explained his country's interest in current developments in the region, expressing Australia's appreciation for Jordan's peace efforts and support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which Australia considers a positive step toward achieving the aspired peaceful solution.

The speaker of the Australian Parliament invited Al-Fayiz to visit Australia at the head of a parliamentary delegation. Al-Fayiz accepted the invitation, the date of which is to be fixed later. The Australian ambassador in Amman also attended the meeting.

Jenkins Meets Newsmen

JN190956 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 19 Jul 85 p 16

[By 'Afifah al-Kaluti]

[Text] Amman — Australian Parliamentary Speaker Henry Jenkins has said that his country supports all UN resolutions, including Security Council Resolution 242, as well as the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

During a press conference held in Amman yesterday, Jenkins added that the two disputing parties should reach a joint formula in the interest of both. Replying to a question, Jenkins explained that his government has not so far adopted an official stand toward the Jordanian-Palestinian move and efforts being exerted to convene an international conference to solve the Palestine question.

The Australian speaker noted that his mission is confined to bolstering and strengthening parliamentary relations between the two countries. Replying to a question, Jenkins said that peace in the Middle East is in Australia's interest for economic reasons, as his country is very interested in trade with these countries. About the size of the Arab community in Australia, Jenkins said there are 260,000 Arabs out of 60 million [as received] people.

After concluding his visit to Jordan, Jenkins and the accompanying delegation will leave for the occupied Arab territories where he will meet with senior officials of the occupation authorities.

Al-Jumayyil Cited on Security Plan, Reforms

NC181843 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has urged all parties to place the security plan within the framework of a comprehensive solution to the Lebanese conflict.

According to the deputies who met with President al-Jumayyil last night, he is satisfied with the measures that have been taken to maintain law and order in West Beirut. The president also expressed his satisfaction with political developments in East Beirut. He regards all these examples of an easing in the security and political situation as an important step from which we must benefit. They must be used wisely as part of an effort to settle the Lebanese issue.

The deputies reported President al-Jumayyil's belief that all the developments in West Beirut were actually the first phase in the implementation of what was agreed upon at the Damascus summit, where he met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Now we must eliminate the lines of confrontation in the capital in order to prevent any independence in the security or political fields at the local level. Moreover, the elimination of the lines ofconfrontation appears to be a basic condition for reuniting both the country and the capital.

President al-Jumayyil stressed: If the explosive situation along the contact lines continues, the security of both East and West Beirut will be threatened. What good is a form of security that can be disturbed at any time by the lit fuse along the contact lines?

The president told the deputies that the recent positive developments in the area of security pave the way for a reduction of political tension and, by implication, for a cabinet session as soon as possible. This will allow us to deal with the pending issues of our state and departments and to start implementing the political and administrative reforms that have been agreed upon. The cabinet is the appropriate forum for dialogue among the Lebanese.

President al-Jumayyil also expressed his belief that hindering the security process will, in fact, hinder the role of Syria, and undermine the objectives of Syria's initiative and the bases of the agreement drawn up at the recent Lebanese-Syrian summit. He noted that President al-Asad told him in a message, which he received on Saturday through an envoy, that Syria is eager to keep its initiative going and to implement what was agreed upon at the recent summit. At the same time, Syria would like to stress the need for quicker solutions that will safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty, dignity, and territorial integrity.

President al-Jumayyil declared that our current circumstances provide an opportunity for broader national consultations involving all political leaders. Their purpose is to save our country. He called for an effective role for the Chamber of Deputies, which is regarded as the appropriate constitutional body to discuss suitable reforms and any other matter relating to the country's future.

Coordination Committee Decisions on Airport Security

NC181647 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1420 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Armed appearances around the airport premises and terminal building are to be prohibited as a part of a decision reached by the Coordination Committee on arrangements for Beirut International Airport security. Internal Security patrols will be launched along the road and branches leading to the airport. Debris and obstacles will also be removed along the mentioned roads. A Syrian observerswas designated to follow up the implementation of these arrangements in coordination with the concerned official unit. These decisions were in parallel with the removal of obstacles from the streets of West Beirut by the concerned units of the municipality of Beirut.

Clean up work had started with the streets of the Mazra'ah Boulevard, Mar Iliays, and Al-Hamra', where vehicles are prohibited to park on the sides. The Scouts teams will start tomorrow the removal of posters and slogans from these streets as a primary step.

The committee had held its meeting this morning at the Tourism Ministry chaired by Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran and in the presence of the Syrian observers and the committee members. Officers from the airport security units were also present.

Sources of the committee indicated that an assessment of all the accomplishments undertaken will be reviewed.

After the meeting, which lasted for 3 hours and 45 minutes, Minister 'Usayran pointed out that the committee had viewed the security conditions and stressed the continuation of implementing the necessary arrangements.

Asked about the possibility of opening the Al-Barbir-Museum crossing in the presence of Syrian observers, 'Usayran said that such an issue was not discussed.

On the next steps of the committee during the coming day, the defense minister responded by saying that the committee will continue its meetings until covering both sectors of Beirut.

Special Parliamentary Session Set 17 Jul-17 Aug

NC181757 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1420 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Parliamentary Secretary General Ihsan Abu Khalil was handed today the Decree No 2547 calling for an extraordinary session of parliament from July the 17th 1985 until August 17 of the same year. The agenda for this session will touch on the budget of 1985 and the draft bills that are submitted to the parliament for consideration in addition to other projects and proposals that the parliament considers necessary to study.

Fighting Between Lebanese Forces, Phalangists Detailed

NC181213 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] There have been continuing reports about the ongoing conflict among various factions in the Phalangist ghetto. Fighting occurred last night between the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangists in Biskinta. After the clashes, the Lebanese Forces destroyed the home of Rafiq Abu Ghanim, the official in charge of the Phalangist quarter of the town, on orders from their official in the area. This resulted in a number of casualties. Roads were cut immediately afterward. There is now a state of alert throughout the area.

Citing informed sources, press reports said that yesterday's shelling of the nationalist areas was meant to cover up the armed clashes taking place between the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangist Party in the areas of Mazda, Datsun, Hayy al-Amirikan, and the outskirts of Al-Hadath. The sources added that light, medium, and heavy automatic weapons and artillery were used during the clashes which continued until 2330 last night.

Mountain Areas Come Under Gunfire 18 Jul

NC181700 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The Baysur hills came under rocket and tank gunfire from Suq al-Gharb a little while ago. 'Aytat also came under rocket fire from Al-Wadaya and under machinegun fire from the hotel area. The regime's army and Phalangist forces have been directing automatic weapon fire against Kayfun from Qal'at al-Hisn.

Al-Ma'rufiyah, Shimlan, Tull Shimlan, and Al-Shuwayfat also came under tank gunfire from Suq al-Gharb. The shelling stopped after a cease-fire went into effect at 1830. However, automatic weapon fire continued.

Junblatt Insists on 'Confrontation' With Phalange

PM181525 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 19 Jul 85 pp 14-15

[Interview with Walid Junblatt, minister of public works, transport, and tourism and Progressive Socialist Party leader, by Nahidah Nakad in Rome — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: What was the aim of the recent Islamic meeting held in Damascus in which you participated and what were the most important points relevant to the situation in Lebanon?

Junblatt: Actually, the aim of the meeting was to rally the ranks after the camps war and to consolidate the Damascus agreement reached with the Palestinians. As regards the 10 points, I really do not remember them because my sole preoccupation now is to bring down Amin al-Jumayyil and the Phalangist Party.

AL-HAWADITH: What would your demands be if he did fall?

Junblatt: We want a radical change of the political system. We do not want the present system, which is based on sectarian foundations.

AL-HAWADITH: What happened between Amal and the socialists? What is the situation between them at present?

Junblatt: The clashes between Amal and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] were limited and individual in nature. Those who took part in them are undisciplined elements, on both sides. The Amal-PSP alliance will never be shaken.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you assess the current situation in Lebanon, and what are your expectations for the near future?

Junblatt: The Lebanese situation is linked to the general situation. Amin al-Jumayyil is waiting for an opportunity to revive the alliance with Israel and the Americans and to arrange a U.S.-Israeli offensive. He expects the Lebanese forces and Syria to adhere to the U.S. peace. Al-Jumayyil will never change his attitude. The man who concluded the 17 May agreement will never change his party or himself. They have long been linked to imperialism and the West.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your attitude to the U.S. attempt to isolate Beirut airport and to the European states, particularly Britain, which has supported the U.S. attempt?

Junblatt: There is a big difference between taking measures to safeguard Beirut airport against hijacking operations, which is a Lebanese responsibility, and punishing all the Lebanese people and Middle East Airlines (MEA). Lebanon is not Grenada. We tell Reagan: "Come, let us settle the matter amicably and let us not have this clamor." On our part, we will improve the airport conditions.

AL-HAWADITH: Are you currently making efforts to improve airport conditions?

Junblatt: Yes, we have taken steps to withdraw partisan elements from the airport and we have taken other traditional security measures, but naturally we need a little time to achieve all that.

AL-HAWADITH: What about Thatcher's attitude?

Junblatt: Mrs Thatcher has been enthusiastic, especially since the war she launched on the Falkland Islands. Perhaps she wishes to carry out a similar operation in Lebanon. All the Europeans pacify the Americans, but I am sure that they will not launch a retaliatory operation. The concept of world terrorism should be defined. There are states which carry out terrorist operations but are not described as terrorists, but when it comes to some other states anyone who asks for his rights is considered a terrorist. That is why the word terrorist should apply in all cases. The United States and Europe want only themselves to be happy while oppression, poverty, and imperialism prevail in other states. They make no effort to improve conditions in the poor countries. The United States is besieging Nicaragua, it mounted the terrorist Grenada operation, and Britain is denying the Irish Catholics their rights. Perhaps "Madam" Thatcher and cowboy Reagan want to carry out a similar operation in Lebanon. If so, then they

are welcome. If the cowboy wants a duel, we "know how to shoot."

AL-HAWADITH: What were the positive aspects of the Damascus meeting?

Junblatt: The implementation of what was agreed should be speeded up and measures taken to ease the crisis in the Beirut streets and unite the guns against the Phalangist Party, Amin al-Jumayyil, and the Lebanese Army.

AL-HAWADITH: Will there be disarmament? That appears to be one of the steps agreed on.

Junblatt: There will be no disarmament unless it covers all Lebanon. I will not hand over my arms now. On the contrary, I will arm myself even more, because danger is still threatening me and others. The Lebanese forces are still confronting the comprador. That is the new name we have found suitable for Amin al-Jumayyil.

AL-HAWADITH: You will keep on fighting, and you say that Amin al-Jumayyil will never back down. So the Lebanese people will continue to suffer, and they will starve to death if the present state of the economy continues.

Junblatt: Do you think that the people would live and be happy if Amin al-Jumayyil remained in power? The people must understand the real situation, they must realize that a certain person should be brought to trial.

AL-HAWADITH: But will the present situation continue, or are you trying to break the deadlock?

Junblatt: We have a revolutionary plan. We are against financial feudalism. Furthermore, anyone who imagines that there is a compromise solution is stupid and has no sense of history. We either beat him or he beats us. Military confrontation is the only solution.

AL-HAWADITH: Even if it takes 10 more years?

Junblatt: God willing, the present situation will not continue.

AL-HAWADITH: Is partition a possibility?

Junblatt: There will never be any partition, even if the war continues for a thousand years. It is a protracted war and it will continue until we rid ourselves of the divisionist and isolationist Phalangist regime.

AL-HAWADITH: So you are pessimistic?

Junblatt: The so-called American peace will be generalized. What is even more frightening is the Israeli peace. Israel wants to fragment the Arab world. Egypt is the best example. What is happening there is really dreadful. As soon as it abandoned Arab nationalism, sectarian fanaticism began to emerge. The same thing might happen in other Arab states, perhaps in all the Arab states. The real aim of the Camp David policies is not the aim given by Al-Sadat. The aim of these policies is to cause a civil war in every Arab country. All the Arab states are exposed to that danger.

AL-HAWADITH: Has there been any rapprochement between the United States and Syria following the TWA airliner crisis?

Junblatt: Not at all. The telephone conversations between Reagan and President al-Asad were very harsh. Reagan thinks he can treat Syria the way he treats other states, but Syria and Hafiz al-Asad are quite different. U.S. policy will never change. The idea that the Americans hold the key to a solution is an Arab illusion.

Japan's Foreign Minister Continues Visit to Damascus

Meets With President al-Asad

JN181630 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his delegation at 1300 today. Attending the meeting were Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Japanese Ambassador in Damascus Chisachi Kato.

Talks revolved around the situation in the Middle East and its effects on world peace. Talks also concerned bilateral relations, and the president and the guest minister expressed a desire to promote these relations.

Discussing the situation in the region, Shintaro Abe said Japan thinks that peace in the region serves world peace. He added that some of the conditions for achieving peace in the region are: Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories; observance of Palestinian people's rights, including their right to establish an independent state; and achieving a solution within an international framework, including an international conference under UN auspices.

The president reviewed Syria's stand, affirming Syria's eagerness to work toward achieving a just peace in the region, while Israel, in contrast, is hostile to peace. In fact, he said, it is the last country in the world that desires peace. Israel, the president added, speaks about peace while its actions show the opposite. Israel seeks a weak Arab situation which enables it to expand, since all its actions stem from an expansionist ideology.

Delivers Banquet Speech

JN190625 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' hosted a dinner yesterday evening in honor of Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. The dinner was attended by the members of the Syrian and Japanese delegations. In a speech delivered on the occaison, Faruq al-Shar' welcomed Abe and his delegation and stressed the Syrian Government's desire to promote bilateral relations in all spheres.

Al-Shar' said: We explained during our talks Syria's stand on the bases for a just and comprehensive peace in the region whose attainment is being obstructed by Israel's trend of expansion and aggression and the unlimited U.S. support for Israel. Al-Shar' added: During our talks in Tokyo and Damascus, I sensed clear support for the Arabs' just cause and a deep understanding of the bases of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

The foreign minister emphasized that the absolute U.S. bias toward Israeli policy, its incessant disavowal of Arab rights and interests represented in regaining all occupied Arab territories, the repatriation of the Palestinian Arab people, and the establishment of their independent state, and the scrambling and defeatism of the Amman agreement parties can never serve the cause of just peace and the regaining of rights. This will invevitably lead to the relinquishment and the liquidation of Palestinian rights, the exacerbation of tension, and the exclusion of real peace in the region and the world.

Al-Shar' said that current political moves on the basis of the Amman agreement are only the natural extension of Camp David accords, irrespective of the interpretations that the parties to this agreement are trying to peddle to those in the Arab and international arena who have good intentions. Al-Shar' added that the erroneous trend and bases would lead only to erroneous results.

Al-Shar's explained that Israel has given up the sands of Sinai. However, it did so in exchange for neutralizing great Egypt as an Arab confrontation country in order to shackle its foreign and international policy, make it deviate from its well-known militant history, and restrict its national role to within the Tabah area. The minister said: How can the parties to the Amman agreement, who certainly do not possess the stands and status that Egypt has adopted and enjoyed in the past, regain the Palestinian people's rights, which are far more important than the sand of Sinai as acknowledged by friend and foe? Al-Shar' stressed that just peace cannot be based on the relinquishment of Arab and Palestinian rights and that Israel and the United States speak about peace while in fact working for imposing hegemony and capitulation on the Arabs. Al-Shar' said: Had it not been for the valiant Lebanese national resistance, Israel would continue to enjoy its presence in southern Lebanon and Beirut. He added that the continuation of national resistance operations is the only guarantee for expelling the Israeli soldiers and their agents from their last positions in Lebanon.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe also delivered a speech. He first thanked Foreign Minister al-Shar' for the warm welcome he and his delegation have been accorded during their stay in Damascus. He stressed that throughout its history Syria has maintained its civilisation at the highest level and has enjoyed great influence in the Arab region. Abe said that Syria has become a cradle for pan-Arabism in contemporary history and is assuming, at the present time, an important role in attaining peace and establishing stability in the Middle East.

Foreign Minsiter Abe said that the Japanese people harbor deep respect for Syria and strong sympathy for the friendly Syrian people because the two peoples have experienced similar historical, cultural, and political circumstances. Abe said: I have been honored to meet with President Hafiz al-Asad. We discussed in complete frankness various issues, chief among which was the cause of peace in the Middle East. During the meeting I came to understand more clearly the bases on which President al-Asad depends in leading Syria, and also the overwhelming support President al-Asad enjoys among the Syrian Arab people.

Abe added: I was greatly touched by the great care he allots to his people, his firm belief in Arab rights, and his clear visualization of international affairs. Abe said: All this makes me more confident that Syria will succeed in achieving more progress and development. This also convinces me that Syria will play a more important role in establishing stability in the Middle East, which is a region of great importance to the world at large.

Abe expressed satisfaction with the development of relations of friendship between Syria and Japan, particularly in recent years. He stressed the importance of entrenching these relations and of joint effort to attain peace and establish stability in the world.

Concluding his speech, Abe said Japan is ready to exert all efforts for the attainment of peace in the region.

Talks Conclude; Agreements Signed

JN190456 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The final session of talks between Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe was held in Damascus this evening. The members of the Syrian and Japanese delegations attended the meeting.

During this session Al-Shar' affirmed that the current Jordanian-Palestinian moves based on the Amman agreement are merely a supplementary chapter of the Camp David agreements and will not achieve the desired just, permanent peace in the region.

For his part, Shintaro Abe voiced his country's support for Syria's efforts to restore stability, security, and national reconciliation to Lebanon. He affirmed Japan's appreciation for Syria's efforts under Al-Asad in ending the drama of the kidnapped U.S. hostages.

The talks revolved on the situation in the Middle East. The two sides agreed on the need to achieve a just, comprehensive, permanent peace in the region based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and the guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right of self- determination and to establish their independent state. The two sides also voiced their support for the convocation of an international conference devoted to establishing peace in the Middle East under UN auspices. They also affirmed their support for the Fes summit resolutions, since these resolutions enjoy unanimous Arab support, in order to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The talks also dealt with Syrian-Japanese relations and ways of developing them in all fields. In response to the Syrian Government's desire, the Japanese Government expressed its willingness to extend a new government loan to finance development projects in accordance with the priorities to be set by the Syrian Government. The competent authorities in the two countries will undertake the measures necessary for signing the pertinent documents as soon as possible.

The two foreign ministers signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the presence of the members of the two delegations. An agreement was also signed on the formation of a Syrian-Japanese committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation as well as letters dealing with the organization of Japanese experts' work in Syria. The agreements were signed on the Syrian side by Hamid Mir'i, deputy planning minister, and on the Japanese side by the Japanese ambassador in Damascus.

Al-Ahmar Meets Italian Communist Party Official

JN181338 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received today (Rimo Salasi), authorized by the Italian Communist Party to hold talks with the Ba'th Party Command. During the meeting, they reviewed developments in the Arab situation, particularly in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas, and Zionist-U.S. reactionary moves within the capitulatory framework to liquidate the Palestine question and impose hegemony over the region.

The Italian official was briefed on the Syrian stand on these developments and on Syria's role in saving Lebanese and in confronting suspect liquidatory plans. The two sides also discussed relations between the two friendly parties and the proper means to strengthen the struggle of progressive forces in the world against the plans of hegemony as well as the struggle for peace and averting the danger of war.

AL-BA'TH Ridicules 'Arafat's 'Decisionmaking'

JN190651 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 19 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial on 'Arafat's allegations and independent decisionmaking, the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* says: Israel has publicly talked about negotiations with Yasir 'Arafat through representatives of both sides who are known for their disavowal of the Palestinian question and people. Israel frankly announced that it has become a partner of the 'Arafatist leadership in choosing whom it wants to be among the negotiating 'Arafatist team. Thus, the truth of the independent decisionmaking 'Arafat raised as a slogan becomes clear. By it, he deceives and covers up his reconciliation with Camp David and according to it he authorizes the Jordanian regime to be an alternative to the PLO and furthermore endorses Israel's declared, frank participation in specifying the objectives and forms of independent decisionmaking.

It is in the name of this decisionmaking that 'Arafat dropped the militant rifle, plotted against Palestinian blood, and made the agony of the camps' sons a commodity for mongering in the marketplace of U.S. politics. In the name of this decisionmaking, Israel received the 'Arafatist list to give its opinion, impose its terms, and fix its demands. Depsite this, 'Arafat still talks about independent Palestinian decisionmaking and claims he is protecting Palestinian rights while he cannot even select those he wants to deputize for him concerning the decision to liquidate these rights. 'Arafat's partners — the Americans, the Israelis, and the Jordanian regime — were the ones that adopted the decision and left him with nothing more than to sign, agree, and not to object.

AL-BA'TH points out that the U.S. demand is meant to subject Syria to blackmail by those who were content to be slaves of U.S. decisonmaking. Syria realizes the extent of the plot and also knows that its parties represent only their subordination to the lowest ranking U.S. intelligence officer in the region.

AL-BA'TH says: Just as Saddam's regime lost its authority in Iraqi territory after he destroyed the people and their potentials in his U.S. war, we do not think that the United States is able to help him when our Iraqi people say their word about him. Moreover, we do not think that the Jordanian regime that has turned its Arab territory into a training field for U.S. forces can convince any Jordanian that the presence of these forces serves Arab interest. The same applies to 'Arafat, whose entry into theU.S. game will not make the United States recognize even his presence because it refuses to recognize any Palestinian presence. Therefore, Syria is the party most able to encircle traitors and agents who believe that they are encircling Syria with U.S. decisionmaking that was previously defeated on Lebanon's land. The plotters' dream of encircling or blackmailing Syria's decisionmaking will remain a pipedream that they will not turn into reality because Syria knows how to make its own decisions.

Peres Reiterates Opposition to Defense Budget Cuts

TA181928 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres declared this evening that he would not allow the country's security to be damaged in order to achieve a budgetary balance.

During his address at a wings presentation ceremony on Air Force Day, the prime minister said that the economic plan is meant to provide more independence, but is not intended to provide less security.

Peres Sends Message to Husayn on Negotiations

TA181100 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 18 Jul 85 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir, Amnon Levi, and Leon Hadar]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday sent a personal message to Jordan's King Husayn. The message was relayed by Hikmat al-Masri of Nabulus, the former chairman of the Jordanian Parliament, who departed for Jordan yesterday.

In the message, Peres expresses his willingness to conduct direct negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that does not include the PLO. Peres suggested that the delegation include moderate leaders in Judaea and Samaria who are acceptable to Israel.

The prime minister reiterated his preparedness to conduct direct negotiations with Husayn without any preconditions. He noted that it takes less than 1 hour to get to Amman from Jerusalem, far less than it takes to get to Washington from Amman.

In order to conduct these talks and enable the consolidation of a Palestinian delegation to the political negotiations, the prime minister would permit moderate notables to leave Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza for Jordan. The people who have already been allowed to leave for Amman include: the former mayor of Gaza, Rashad al-Shawwa; Hikmat al-Masri; Hilmi Hanun of Tulkarm; and Ilyas Frayj.

They could soon be joined by other notables in the framework of the efforts being made to persuade Husayn to include them in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Levi Cites Peres on Action To Foil Negotiations

TA181749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Minister David Levi has said that during a discussion of Likud and Alignment ministers, the prime minister declared that Israel would act to foil the negotiations between the United States and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Mr Levi was speaking to our correspondent Gershon Meller in Daliyat al-Karmil where he received honorary citizenship.

U.S. Reaction to Palestinian Namelist Noted

Shultz Promises No PLO

TA181316 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yehuda Litani and 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpts] It has been learned that in a message to the prime minister and the foreign minister that was appended to the list of Palestinians, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz tried to set their minds at ease, promising that he would make sure that the PLO did not steal into the delegation through the back door.

In his message, Shultz refrained from expressing an opinion on the list; he only pointed out that the names on it were given to him, and that the administration is currently studying the list and would be happy to obtain Israel's comments. Shultz promised to supply supplementary information soon, and suggested that the prime minister maintain close contact with him on the matter. It has been learned that in his report to Jerusalem, Elyaqim Rubinstein, the minister at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, said that a top State Department official had expressed his disappointment with the composition of the delegation proposed by Jordan, because it indicates a capitulation by King Husayn to dictates presented by Yasir 'Arafat.

Moderate Alignment political circles, on the other hand, said that if it were not for the need to reach a compromise with the Likud, some names of Palestinians who reside in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and which appear on the list "would be names of people we could live with."

Israel will examine the list in the next few days, and will transmit to the United States its comments on each of the candidates. Jerusalem political sources said that perhaps after the examination Washington would approve two or three names of people not identified with the PLO, and that if the investigation either in the United States or in Israel shows that no such people appear on the list, the United States would not hesitate to demand a new list from Husayn.

U.S. 'Inclined' To Reject List

TA181859 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Jerusalem today expressed satisfaction over U.S. inclination not to accept the composition of the list of the Palestinian delegation which was presented yesterday. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that tomorrow the contacts between Jerusalem and Washington on the list's composition will resume.

It seems that Secretary of State Shultz will make an effort to persuade Jordan to incorporate moderate Palestinians in the delegation as well, and that there is a chance that talks will be held between Israel and the delegation after the latter meets with Richard Murphy in Amman next month.

Further on Palestinians Proposed for Delegation

Peres' Office Confirms 6 Names

TA181038 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] As for the list of possible members of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which was submitted to Israel by the United States yesterday and which — it turns out, despite earlier reports to the contrary — does include two residents of the territories. The list has been rejected by Prime Minister Peres as a possible component in negotiations. More about the list now, from Jerry Cheslow:

[Begin recording] [Cheslow] Sources in the Prime Minister's Office confirm that a list of six delegation members published in the East Jerusalem newspaper *AL-QUDS* is correct. However, at least one name has been left out. The list includes Hanna Sanyurah, editor of the pro-Fatah East Jerusalem newspaper *AL-FAJR*; Fayiz Abu Rahman, chairman of the Gaza Lawyers Association; Khalid al-Hasan, a close associate of Yasir 'Arafat, who has written several books about possible Middle East negotiations; Salah al-Ta'mari, a top PLO commander who was captured in Lebanon and headed the prisoners' committee of the Ansar detention camp; Hatim al-Husayni, who heads the PLO Information Office in the United States and works with the PLO observer delegation at the United Nations; Nabil Sha'th, a close adviser to 'Arafat and an expert on the Camp David accords. Of the two members from the territories, Hanna Sanyurah says he believes the delegation will push for an international conference on the Middle East. He also says that as a journalist, he will bring special qualities to the delegation.

[Sanyurah] As a journalist, I am as well informed as others. Hopefully I should be better informed and maybe this could be used to the benefit of the delegation.

[Cheslow] Better informed in what way, on what subjects?

[Sanyurah] I live those [word indistinct] affairs day by day, and also I keep very close with all the Israeli affairs.

[Cheslow] It is not sure whether all six mentioned by *AL-QUDS* are full-fledged delegates, or whether Sanyurah and Abu Rahman of Gaza are only advisers. If they are delegates, then one name on the list of seven the prime minister received yesterday is missing. If they are advisers, three other delegates are on the list. Names floating around East Jerusalem include international lawyer (Henry Catan); Sidqi al-Dajani, another expert on Camp David; Professor Edward Said of the United States; and (Fayiz al-Sa'ih); a former head of the PLO research center in Beirut [name and title as heard]. [End recording]

Two More Candidates Named

TA181200 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1150 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The identity of two more people on the list of candidates for the joint delegation with Jordan has now become known. They are Hatim al-Husayni, 'Arafat's adviser on Middle East affairs, the PLO's representative in Washington, and an aide to Labib al-Tarazi, the PLO's representative to the United Nations, and the other is (Muhammad Zubayn), a dark horse. This was reported by our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel and our Arab affairs correspondent, Eldad Beck.

Proposed Delegate Comments on Joint Delegation

Sanyurah Discusses Aims

TA181516 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Report on interview with Hanna Sanyurah, the editor of *AL-FAJR*, by Gil Ronen on 18 July; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Ronen] Hanna Sanyurah, the editor of the *AL-FAJR* newspaper which identifies with the stands of Fatah, heard about his appointment by the PLO to the Palestinian delegation this morning through the media. An official announcement, however, has not yet arrived at his home, and in Sanyurah's opinion, it might not come at all because of the difficulty in establishing contact between him and Fatah members outside of Israeli territory.

Sanyurah talks about final objectives and interim objectives in the negotiations.

[Sanyurah, in English] This delegation, its primary aim is to make contacts with the Americans, and I hope, as I said earlier, that these deliberations of the delegation with the Americans would result in official, mutual recognition between the United States and the PLO.

[Ronen translates the above and continues] I do not know if this same delegation will hold talks with Israel in the future, the member of the proposed delegation said.

[Sanyurah, in English] Naturally, the main aim of all the preparatory steps is to have dialogue between the Palestinians and the Israelis.

[Ronen translates the above and continues] Hanna Sanyurah notes that he is going to the talks without any preconditions.

[Sanyurah, in English] I am going, if I am to be a representative in this delegation, to the meetings of this delegation without preconditions, and I hope that we can finally achieve a withdrawal of the Israelis from all land occupied in 1967. I believe it is the role of the PLO to negotiate the final borders of the Palestinian state as a first step.

[Ronen translates the above and continues] As a first step, we will demand a complete withdrawal by Israel. I asked him: To what extent will the delegation members be independent? Sanyurah answered: We identify with the PLO, and consider it part and parcel of the Palestinian people, and we identify with the positions held by the PNC. We have an Arab peace plan, and we are coming with the desire to reach a peace agreement with Israel. We asked: Does this not mean acceptance of UN Resolution 242?

[Sanyurah, in English] I believe everything will be placed on the table; every resolution that was decided upon in the United Nations will be under discussion.

[Ronen translates the above and continues] The two sides will have to redetermine their positions so that a solution can be reached. We asked: Does this involve a concession on the radical clauses in the Palestinian charter? The answer: The stand which was adopted by the PNC is that we are seeking peace with the Israeli state. This is a breakthrough at which the two sides should grasp. The Palestinians believe that the State of Israel exists, and that in order to achieve peace, we must talk with the Israelis. I believe, Sanyurah adds, that negotiations should be held between rivals, between past enemies, because only then will the results be everlasting. Only then will they be honored. You cannot negotiate with someone who does not represent the Palestinians.

In conclusion we asked: Do you think that the PLO will abandon its line of terrorism once the negotiations begin?

[Sanyurah, in English] We haven't yet entered the negotiating period. When we arrive at that point, I believe both sides will reconsider what is best to...

[Ronen translates the above and continues] I believe that when we reach that stage, both sides will have to reconsider what is needed to bring about success, and I believe that this point will also be considered.

Sanyurah Views Negotiations

TA181748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The two Palestinians from the territories included in the PLO-Jordanian list submitted to the Israel Government by the United States are Hanna Sanyurah, the editor of the East Jerusalem paper *AL-FAJR*, and Gaza lawyer Fayiz Abu Rahmah. Reporter Jerry Cheslow asked Sanyurah why no top political leaders from the territories were included:

[Begin recording] [Sanyurah] Whoever is nominated in this delegation doesn't have to be from the first line or from the second line. What is important is for this delegation to succeed in creating a breakthrough first between the PLO and the Americans, and the second stage is for this delegation to be — this delegation or maybe a fresh delegation — to meet with the Israelis under an international umbrella.

[Cheslow] Why does it have to be an international conference involving the Syrians, the Soviet Union, other countries; why can't there just be direct negotiations between Israel, the Palestinians, and the Jordanians?

[Sanyurah] So far, the Arab position and the Palestinians' position included is for all the Arab parties to seek a solution through an international conference. I believe this is the first step towards getting all the parties to sit down together. When they have achieved that, and the parties start talking together, then they might decide which is the best way for both parties, the Palestinians and the Israelis.

[Cheslow] So here you have a formula, your formula: international conference, a PLO delegation. These are two things that are totally unacceptable to Israeli leaders.

[Sanyurah] I hope that the delegation will succeed in getting all the parties to sit down together. The best possible way right now that I can see is through an international conference. [End recording]

PLO To Accept 242 in Exchange for Meeting With U.S.

TA190642 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
19 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpts] During King Husayn's last visit to Washington, and in his meeting with Richard Murphy in London, an agreement was reached that in return for a U.S. agreement to meet with the delegation that will be set up by the PLO (together with the Jordanian delegation), the PLO will officially announce its recognition of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. This was reported yesterday by top government sources in Jerusalem. According to the sources, the parties have agreed on a deal that stipulates that the U.S. will agree to talk to the delegation that will be set up by the PLO, and that another delegation will later be set up including people not under PLO influence, such as Ilyas Frayj, Rashad al-Shawwa, and Hikmat al-Masri. At the same time, the PLO will secure the recognition of the European countries for the new move — a process which has already begun through the meetings held between a PLO delegation and European leaders.

The sources added that any Israeli objection, even firm opposition, to these moves will not be very effective, because the United States has in fact already concluded the steps that will first lead to a U.S. recognition of the PLO, and later — or so the United States hopes — to direct talks between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and an Israeli delegation.

Reliable sources reported last night that the list published yesterday of seven Palestinians slated to participate in talks with the U.S. representatives is not final, and that evidently three additional names will be added to the list as a result of U.S. pressure. The U.S. Government is reportedly inclined to ask Jordan to strike off the list the names of three Palestinians who hold official positions in the PLO. Israeli Government sources said last night that Israel will probably let those inhabitants of the territories and East Jerusalem on the list depart for talks in Jordan, if the United States requests this. The sources said it would be impossible to deny such a request, even if the people on the list are unacceptable to us.

The senior Jerusalem sources expressed their opinion that firm Israeli opposition to these moves could lead to an agreement between the superpowers on the need to revitalize the Geneva Conference forum, which could be reached as early as during the upcoming meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders. The sources added that Jerusalem is well aware of this, which is why Israel will do its best to change the composition of the Palestinian delegation through contacts with the United States, but will not

place obstacles before the anticipated negotiations. Senior East Jerusalem sources reported yesterday that prior to the composition of the list by the PLO, consultations were held by PLO leaders abroad and the leaders of the PLO supporters in the territories. It has been reported that the personalities in the territories wanted to include on the list six representatives from the territories: four from the West Bank and East Jerusalem, and two from the Gaza Strip. The answer from Amman was: There will be five people from the West Bank and Jerusalem, and only one resident from the Gaza Strip. According to the sources, the names of the proposed delegation members from the territories were known to us at least a few weeks ago, as a result of those consultations.

'Arafat supporters in the territories are convinced that although a substantial part of the Palestinians in the territories and abroad who support the rejectionist front and Syria will oppose this new move, the majority of the inhabitants of the territories support this move because the list was made up by 'Arafat, together with his aides and advisers, and was approved by the PLO Executive.

Security sources said yesterday that now, after the names of the two representatives from Gaza and East Jerusalem — attorney Fayiz Abu Rahmah and Hanna Sanyurah — have been published, there is no certainty that extremist elements in the territories from among rejectionist front supporters will not try to assassinate them. The sources added that there is a danger that these extremists might also try to kill other leaders from the territories who are not on the list, but are well-known moderates — especially those who are known for their support of Jordan, and who maintain good relations with the Israeli authorities.

The security sources also said that the upcoming talks and the publication of the names of the delegation members will probably result in far-reaching changes in the balance of power in the territories, and the creation of new coalitions of supporters of the move versus its opponents.

Jerusalem sources said yesterday that U.S. recognition of the PLO will probably strengthen 'Arafat's status in the territories and in the Palestinian community abroad. They added that the United States has explained to Israel that an across-the-board rejection of the list that has been submitted will have a very adverse effect on King Husayn's status in the region vis-a-vis the Arab countries — led by Syria — which oppose the move so strongly.

Envoy to Paris Meets Soviet Counterpart

Meeting Detailed

TA190446 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Studio discussion between anchorman Shalom Qital and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Text][Qital] There has been a signal — and not just a minor one — from the Soviet Union. This time it is a real flashing light. The Israeli ambassador to Paris recently met with the Soviet ambassador to France. The Soviets, under a fresh, new administration, are hinting about a package deal for the emigration of Jews. They are ready for a compromise over the Golan Heights. There is a hint about the renewal of diplomatic relations, and a genuine chance for high-level meetings. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has the details of this disclosure:

[Schiffer] I should say at once that reference is to a Soviet initiative — not a coincidental meeting at a cocktail party, but a lengthy meeting that lasted for more than 2 hours and took place on Monday of this week. It was full of political contents and genuine signals. Ambassador Sofer went to the meeting, which was held in Daniel Barenboim's residence, provided with directives he had received from Israel. The Soviet ambassador, Yuliy Vorontsov, admitted that he is the candidate to replace his country's ambassador to Washington. He is leaving for Moscow next week and will be prepared to convey to the Kremlin leaders the details of the Israeli position. When will relations between the two countries be renewed, Sofer asked? The Soviet ambassador said the relations had been severed following the Israeli conquest of the territories, and so Israel would have to do something about this. I quote: There must be some sort of movement on the matter of the Golan Heights; negotiations with Syria would supply the Soviet Union with a pretext for the renewal of relations. We will not oppose a section of the Golan Heights remaining in Israeli possession, if this is achieved through negotiations with Syria. Ambassador Sofer asked it it was a coincidence that the Soviet speaker was not mentioning Judaea and Samaria. No, it is no coincidence, the Soviet ambassador said. In any event, he added, the severance of relations with Israel was a grave error and a sensitive, ill-considered move that harmed the Soviet Union.

It seems that the clearest and most amazing things were said on the issue of Soviet Jewry. The problem of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union can be solved within the framework of a package deal, in return for an end to the anti-Soviet propaganda Israel is conducting in the United States and Europe, the Soviet speaker said. We would be prepared for the Jews to leave if we are promised that they will emigrate to Israel, not the United States. The Soviet Union fears a brain drain to the West. The Soviet ambassador admitted that mistakes had been made by the authorities in their attitude toward refuseniks. Those errors, he said, originated in the behavior of Soviet Jewry and the pressures applied to the Soviet Union. As for the continuation of the political process, the Soviet ambassador again raised the proposal regarding the convening of an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union. My country, he said, cannot agree to negotiations under the sole aegis of the Americans. On the Palestinian issue, the Soviet ambassador said it was hard to see how it would be possible to find a solution to the Palestinian problem while also satisfying Israel's security demands. Vorontsov repeated his emphasis on the Soviet Union's commitment to Israel's existence, while expressing concern at the continued freeze in the peace process. 'Ovadya Sofer asked the Soviet ambassador to organize an urgent meeting between Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and his new Soviet counterpart, as early as the UN General Assembly session in New York in September. The report on the meeting was received with satisfaction and amazement in Jerusalem, while, at the same time, it confirmed earlier evaluations that Mikhail Gorbachev's rise to power in the Soviet Union presages a change in the relations

between Israel and the Soviet Union. However, and this is yet another evaluation, the policymakers here will — after studying the material — have to deliberate and make far-reaching decisions on these issues.

Foreign Ministry Confirms Meeting

TA190721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] The Jerusalem Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed a short time ago that there was a meeting in the middle of this week between the Soviet and Israeli ambassadors in Paris. Political sources have reacted with amazement to the fact that the meeting was publicized, and have refused to confirm its contents. The sources nevertheless added that there have recently been several meetings of this type between Israeli diplomats and diplomats from the Soviet Union. A detailed Foreign Ministry reaction will be issued during the day, after the consultations on this matter have been concluded. There is no reaction from the Prime Minister's Office.

Soviet Embassy 'Knows Nothing'

TA191208 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Paris says it knows nothing about a secret meeting between the Soviet and Israeli ambassadors to France. Our correspondent in Paris Rafi Matar was told that the Soviet Embassy has been receiving many phone calls from journalists and institutions who want to verify the report carried by the Voice of Israel about a meeting between the two ambassadors.

Rabin on Soviet Envoy Meeting, Joint Delegation

TA190528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Telephone interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer and anchorman Shalom Qital — live]

[Text] [Qital] This morning we are hosting Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin for an exclusive interview. Good morning, sir.

[Rabin] Good morning.

[Qital] Before we deal with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and our relations with the United States, it is impossible to avoid this topical question that has suddenly burst upon us — the high-level meeting with the Soviet Union. Do you think we can arrive at cooperation, at some sort of package deal with the Soviet Union, in return for its participation, in some form or another, in negotiations?

[Rabin] First of all, all this must be studied, and certainly this applies to everything involving Israeli-Soviet relations. At the same time, there are several amazing things. As will be recalled, Jewish and international activity on behalf of the exit of Soviet Jews from their country to Israel was conducted in view of the fact that the Soviet Union had closed its gates. I am convinced that if the Soviet Union were to open its gates to an exit of Jews — a mass exit to Israel — that activity which was designed to bring this about would no longer be necessary. Therefore, the proposal for a deal on this issue is amazing.

[Qital] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is here with me in the studio, and he was present at the interview. Shim'on, go ahead.

[Schiffer] Mr Defense Minister, would you be prepared to consider, in the context of the political process with the Soviet Union, negotiations over the Golan Heights — an issue which the Soviets currently view as the most vital thing toward a renewal of relations between the two countries?

[Rabin] I am prepared for direct peace negotiations with each and every one of our neighboring Arab countries. To the best of my knowledge of the issue, Syria has declared the Arab position on all the elements involved, even before a pan-Arab consensus has been achieved. Thus it has committed all the Arab countries before a decision has been made to negotiations within the framework of an international peace conference, with the Soviet Union and the United States fulfilling the roles of dual chairmanship. Syria is not at all interested in the peace process. Therefore, if the Soviet Union really wants to encourage the peace process, it must first renew diplomatic relations with Israel and, second, of course, bring Syria to agree to peace negotiations.

[Qital] The Palestinians are now on the agenda. Mr Rabin, why, in fact, should we not allow the United States to meet with whomever it wants. After all, in the final analysis they will not ask us and will hold the meeting against our will, in which case the reuslt might be more grave?

[Rabin] First, when there is a question of matters of this sort, it is worth defining the problems. I believe that Israel, the Government of Israel, seeks a significant process for the furtherance of peace between Jordan and Israel — a process that includes a solution to the Palestinian problem. I also believe that today the pan-Arab situation is such that it provides a certain chance for the furtherance of such a process, and it would be worthwhile and right to take advantage of it. The second thing, the U.S. move toward an early stage of U.S. talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, bears with it a danger. It is not inconceivable — and there are grounds to assume that the danger really does exist — that Jordan and, primarily, the PLO want to hold these contacts in order to bring about a legitimization of the PLO in the eyes of the United States. This means that we would then have two partners, and when the PLO receives U.S. legitimization — if it receives it — we will be confronted with complications which, in my opinion, will only make it more difficult to further the peace process.

[Schiffer] This being so, Mr Defense Minister, would you permit the departure for Jordan, or anywhere else, of candidates for these talks from among the inhabitants of the territories?

[Rabin] Look, a Cabinet decision will certainly have to be made on this, and, as you know, there is nothing to stop leaders from

inside the territories going to Jordan. It is also very surprising that, in fact, the well-known leaders of the inhabitants of the territories, both in Judaea and Samaria and in Gaza, have suffered a blow, and this time they cannot blame Israel. If Hikmat al-Masri, Ilyas Frayj, and Rashad al-Shawwa, have not been found suitable or authorized by the Jordanian and Palestinian elements to represent the inhabitants of the territories — and Israel had no part in this — it seems to me that there is a problem here, a very complex one.

[Qital] Mr Rabin, how would you describe the difference in views between you and the representatives of the Likud in the Cabinet on this matter? Is there a gap, or...

[Rabin, interrupting] I do not think that, for the moment, I can separate the approaches to the issue along party lines, although, as is known, there is a substantial difference between the Labor Party and the Likud approach to the form the permanent solution should take; it is not inconceivable that this itself has implications with regard to the goals of both these elements. However, we are all committed to the Cabinet decisions, and the Cabinet decisions permit an initiative for the furtherance of the political process with Jordan, for a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that does not include PLO members, and the beginning of such talks.

[Schiffer] Mr Rabin, you are now being quoted as having said that if we could go back to the past, you would reconsider the Lavi project, but now there is no going back. However, in view of what is occurring in the economy, in view of what might yet occur, why is there no going back on such a project which many people think could, perhaps, save the Israeli economy?

[Rabin] I think that any such presentation of the Lavi project is simply baseless. Why? If we do not develop the Lavi and if we do not manufacture it in Israel, we will in fact have to devote the same sums to purchasing planes from the United States, because, at this stage, it is known that Israel is investing almost none of its own resources in the Lavi's development, and this applies to its manufacture as well. After all, we are not talking of a period of 1 or 2 years. We are talking about what the Air Force plane will be in the future. We are talking about U.S. money that is being given to be used either for the development and manufacture of the Lavi in Israel or for the purchase of a suitable, equivalent air force plane from the United States.

[Qital] Mr Defense Minister, we would have liked to talk further on the matter of the defense budget, but our time is running out. Thank you very much for this exclusive interview for the morning reel. Thank you.

Shi'ites To Be Released From 'Atlit Gradually

TA181326 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jul 85 p 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Israel will release the Shi'ites detained in 'Atlit in small groups and will maintain long spans of time between the release of one group and another. It was decided to embrace this policy in order to empress upon the world that there is very little relationship between the release of the TWA aircraft hostages and the hijackers' demand that their comrades in Israel be released.

Following the release of the large group of terrorists upon the return of the hostages to the United States, the process of releasing the remaining detainees was frozen, although the earlier inclination had been to release them soon.

Some 100 To Be Freed

TA190432 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Israeli defense sources say that some 100 Lebanese prisoners are to be freed next week as part of the phased release of detainees rounded up in south Lebanon. However, the sources told our reporter that the exact date, as well as the number for release, is still to be finalized. All the Lebanese being held at 'Atlit prison near Haifa are to be freed eventually. There are just over 400 currently in detention.

The last release of detainees was on 3 July, when 300 prisoners were taken from 'Atlit and driven across the border to Lebanon. Israel brought over 1,000 Lebanese to 'Atlit in April. Several groups of inmates have since been released. Of those remaining, most are Shi'ite, but there are also Palestinians, Sunni Muslims, and Christians.

Shamir Remarks on Situation in S. Lebanon, UNIFIL

TA181339 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1320 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Syria is a factor in the recent attacks in the security strip in southern Lebanon. These attacks include, among others things, the explosion of three booby-trapped cars.

Yitzhaq Shamir said that the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] is a positive factor which greatly contributes to the quiet and stability in the area north of the Israeli border. Nevertheless, Israel is constantly examining developments in the area. The assessment that Amal is capable of taking over for the ASL is irrelevant at the moment, according to Shamir, since there is no guarantee that Amal would be able to reach an agreement with Israel. Shamir believes that UNIFIL does not fulfill any positive function in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that Minister Shamir made these remarks after touring the security strip today together with the chief of staff and the commander of the Northern Command.

Coup Reportedly Attempted in Jordan in Early July

TA190826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] There was an attempt at a coup in Jordan at the beginning of this month. This is reported by the weekly (*Al-MURAYAH*), published in East Jerusalem. The weekly, replying on statements by residents returning from Jordan, reports that a group of officers, with Syria's encouragement, planned to overthrow King

Husayn's regime and establish a temporary regime. At the last minute, one of the officers was unable to stand the tension. King Husayn realized what was happening and the security forces prevented the coup. The report has not been confirmed by any other source. However, our correspondent Arye Gus reports that there have been rumors in the territories over the past few weeks about a coup attempt. At the same time, a considerable deterioration in the relations between Jordan and Syria has been felt. About 2 months ago, arms shipments intended for Syria's supporters in Jordan were seized on the Jordanian-Syrian border.

Egypt Awaiting Response to Tabah Proposal

TA181151 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jul 85 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Egypt is prepared to reach a compromise settlement on Tabah, the gist of which is handing the area over to Egyptian sovereignty, proclaiming it a free zone [ezor hofshi], and setting up a joint company that will deal with tourist projects such as the Sonesta Hotel. This was reported to *HA'ARETZ* by a senior Egyptian source. According to the source, President Husni Mubarak is prepared to furnish Prime Minister Shim'on Peres with guarantees that the arrangement will be closely adhered to, but since he has not received any positive reaction to this proposal from Israel, it remains only on paper.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal also intimated yesterday that he had heard such a hint from Mubarak. Shahal disclosed that during his meeting with the president a few months ago in Cairo, he was told that "in the Middle East, it is customary for the recipient to make a double gesture to the one who makes the offer." Shahal said he had reported this to Peres and to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, explaining that if Israel is not convinced it stands a chance of winning the arbitration, it should seriously consider proposals on joint administration of the disputed area, along the lines of the models set up in Switzerland and Hong Kong.

Contrary to reports issued yesterday, it turns out that Eli Lauterpacht, the British law expert who was asked to present his opinion on Tabah, said during a Foreign Ministry seminar that Israel stands a reasonable chance of convincing the arbitrator that the Tabah area lies within its sovereign territory. He used the term "an arguable case." He claimed that the arbitration process could take 3 years or even more, but said that if the parties are interested in concluding it as soon as possible, it would be possible to do so in a much shorter time.

Histadrut-Treasury Talks End With 'No Results'

TA181615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The negotiations between representatives from the Treasury and the Histadrut in Tel Aviv this afternoon ended with no results. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports that the Histadrut again put forward its proposals for convenient voluntary retirement arrangements, and stressed its opposition to dismissals. No date has been set for the next stage of the deliberations. A top Treasury source reported that it appears that the prime minister's intervention will again be required.

Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik believes that Mr Peres will summon the top economic and trade union officials in the next few days.

During the meeting, some Histadrut representatives proposed enforcing a 5-day work week in lieu of dismissals, but the government representatives rejected this suggestion, saying that there is no choice but to cut the number of employees.

Commentary on Reaction to Palestinian Delegation

TA181257 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Jul 85 p 10

[Commentary by Shmu'el Segev: "The 'Pseudo-Contact' Method Should Also Apply to Negotiations With Jordan"]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and King Husayn did Israel a good service when they presented the United States with a list of Palestinian notables who would take part in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation scheduled to confer with a U.S. Administration official soon. Indeed, contrary to fears in Israel that the "neutral" tone of the Palestinians might lead to differences between Jerusalem and Washington, Mubarak and Husayn this time chose to play their cards openly and deliver to George Shultz a list of Palestinians who are all members of the PLO. Israel cannot accept this list and the United States will probably not be able to breach its promises in public and agree to meet Yasir 'Arafat's delegates given the fact that the PLO has not yet embraced UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 or recognized Israel's right to exist.

The list of Palestinian notables delivered to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and relayed to the Israeli Cabinet yesterday was approved by Husayn and Mubarak last week during their meeting in Aqaba. As far as Israel is concerned, the principle set forth at the "Aqaba summit" is far more serious than any possible composition of a Palestinian delegation. The Jordanian king and the Egyptian president in fact ratified the resolutions of the Arab summit meeting held in Rabat in November 1974 which presented the PLO as "the sole representative" of the Palestinian people. Therefore, if the Arab summit scheduled to convene at the end of this month in Fes, Morocco, does not change that resolution Yasir 'Arafat will be the one who will appoint the Palestinian representatives whereas Husayn will appoint his representatives to the joint delegation.

The preparations for the summit meeting in Fes as well as the list of Palestinian delegates conveyed to George Shultz are meant to remind Israel that its preoccupation with economic problems cannot push aside dealing with the political issues. In fact, since 11 February, when the agreement between King Husayn and 'Arafat was signed, it has been clear that the moderate Arab countries have embraced the principle of negotiations with Israel and the United States over the Palestinian issue. Following the visits to Washington by Mubarak and Husayn, 'Arafat went to great lengths to obtain the approval of the PLO institutions for Palestinian participation in negotiations with Israel. Despite the objection of the United States, a Jordanian-Palestinian del-

egation left for Western Europe to hold talks with ministers in the French and Italian Governments and also received the blessings of the pope. One of the members of the delegation, Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, conferred in Europe with the PLO's "foreign minister," Faruq Qaddumi, and listened to his "ideas" about the proposed composition of the Palestinian delegation. Finally, reports from Amman received through notables in the territories observed that Palestinians from the territories would only serve as "advisers" to the Palestinian delegation which would be entirely appointed by Yasir 'Arafat.

The prime minister's meeting with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and Hikmat al-Masri of Nabulus was meant to remind King Husayn of Israel's views about the proposed Palestinian delegates. One should not take seriously the argument that the meeting with Frayj and Al-Masri "had been set up a long time ago" just as one should not take seriously the claim that Al-Masri's departure for Amman yesterday is not related to the clarifications regarding the consolidation of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. While Israel may explain its positions on this issue to Egypt through the envoys of both countries in Cairo and Tel Aviv, in the absence of a personal meeting between Shim'on Peres and King Husayn there is no choice other than to use the good offices of notables from the territories.

Israel must now make it plain to the U.S. Administration that it is absolutely opposed to the appointment of Palestinian representatives by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. If Husayn and Mubarak really and truly want to revive the peace momentum and if faced with a joint U.S.-Israeli front, they are likely to embrace the "Reagan-Peres method" used in solving the crisis of the hijacked TWA airplane in Beirut last week. While accepting the mediation of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, the United States emphasized its absolute objection to giving in to terror but, at the same time "it let it be understood" that Israel would release the Shi'ite detainees it had been holding. This method of "pseudo-contacts" could also work in the negotiations with Jordan. Husayn is the one who must appoint the members of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation whereas the United States and Israel could pretend "not to know" that Yasir 'Arafat was the one who gave his blessings to those appointments.

OAU Summit Elects Leaders, Opens Sessions

AB181630 Dakar PANA in French 1615 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 18 Jul (PANA) — The bureau of the 21st OAU summit was formed Thursday afternoon in Addis Ababa and is as follows:

President:
Senegal

First Vice President:
Botswana

Second Vice President:
Benin

Third Vice President:
Congo

Fourth Vice President:
The Sudan

Fifth Vice President:
SDAR

Sixth Vice President:
Liberia

Seventh Vice President:
Equatorial Guinea

Eighth Vice President:
Malawi

Diouf Comments on Election

AB182319 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The 21st OAU summit opened this afternoon in Addis Ababa in the presence of representatives from 49 member-countries. President Abdou Diouf has been appointed chairman of the pan-African organization. We call on Ibrahima Sane in Addis Ababa for the details.

[Sane] It was a moment of emotion in the Senegalese delegation when President Kaunda presented the new OAU chairman, President Abdou Diouf, to the assembly. At any rate, the election of the Senegalese head of state to the chairmanship of the OAU did not surprise anybody, as the eventual candidacy of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has been dropped. With the announcement that the Libyan leader would not attend the summit, there was no more doubt that the Senegalese head of state would accept (?the chairmanship of the organization). As for Col al-Qadhdhafi, some heads of state, especially the outgoing chairman, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, have asked him to withdraw his candidacy in order to avoid any complication.

In his address, the new chairman thanked the African heads of state for the confidence they put in him and payed tribute to the outgoing chairman, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, one of the most prestigious heads of the continent. The head of state then spoke at length on the need to support liberation movements, especially in southern Africa where South Africa arrogantly defies Africa and the entire world. Apart from the problems of liberation, there are internal political issues. On Chad, President Abdou Diouf stated that the OAU has the responsibility of finding a solution to the Chadian problem.

Talking about economic issues which are of priority importance to this 21st summit, President Abdou Diouf spoke of the paradox of the continent's economic difficulties whereas the continent has enormous resources. Africa is really a supplier of raw materials, an energy source and at the same time a reservoir of men. But what is important, the head of state said, is that we must have a clear notion of the situation and that a (?strategy) must be designed and implemented. In the first place, we must rehabilitate our agriculture and make a concerted effort in order to free the economic potentials of the continent. The measures to be adopted may be painful, the head of state explained, and that Africa will need the assistance of the international community. It is necessary to get on with the task right now otherwise Africa will not have be able to (?any authority) on the international scene.

Concluding, President Abdou Diouf insisted on the need for Africa to unite in order to enable the continent to take hold of its own interest.

Earlier, in his address, the Ethiopian head of state, President Mengistu Haile Mariam, welcomed the participants to the summit. He was later followed by President Husni Mubarak of Egypt, as well as the African National Congress delegate who spoke on behalf of the liberation movements.

Finally, the last speaker before the head of state was the outgoing chairman, Julius Nyerere, who took stock of the past year. He spoke about pressing problems to which no solutions have been found, insisting that Africa must do everything possible to find solutions to them. President Nyerere also revealed that this is the last summit he is attending, confirming the fact that he would leave power in Tanzania.

Meanwhile, the Senegalese delegation here in Addis Ababa is rejoicing over the election and we are sure that all of Senegal is doing the same.

Agenda Approved

EA191022 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Continuing its meeting today the 21st OAU heads of state and governments summit approved a 6-point agenda on economic and political issues.

The meeting which was opened by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, continued its work in closed session after listening to the report presented by Dr Peter Onu, OAU interim secretary general.

Mengistu Meets Summit Leaders

EA181044 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariame, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces held talks this morning with presidents of Tanzania, Algeria, Nigeria, and the prime minister of Zimbabwe, who are among those who have arrived to attend the 21st OAU head of states and governments summit. Discussion focused on current African issues and the 21st head of states summit. They also exchanged ideas on revolutionary Ethiopia's relations with these countries. Present during this occasion was Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign affairs minister.

Mengistu Gives Opening Address

EA182129 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The 21st summit conference of the OAU opened in Addis Ababa today with an emphatic call for critical analysis of the dangerous and conceited maneuvers of international financial institutions. The call was made by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces.

In his opening address, Comrade Mengistu said that the international community, particularly governments, had set up international financial institutions to resolve their problems and have, sadly enough, become oblivious to their international objectives and mission, thereby pursuing their selfish policies. Indeed, he said, these institutions have been reduced to covert weapons of pressure and intervention to infringe on the sovereignty of states and undermine socio-economic policies deemed useful by governments. Their prescription and false remedies, he said, which are devoid of genuineness, are totally misleading and unacceptable.

This trend, Comrade Mengistu said, is also increasingly taking a dangerous turn. He said that it is an open secret that those countries which had already fallen prey to the machinations of these financial institutions, far from overcoming their economic hardships, have experienced social turmoil, including the overthrow of governments.

In this regard, Comrade Mengistu said, Africa should examine critically the gravity of the problem as well as the dangerous and conceited maneuvers and endeavor to seek solutions, not individually but collectively. This, he stressed, is a task which this summit should consider as an issue of urgent importance.

Nyerere Addresses Summit

EA182241 Dakar PANA in English 1650 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 18 July (PANA) — The outgoing chairman of the OAU, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, today stressed the importance of Africa to act in unity in relation to its creditors.

In his speech to the 21st OAU summit meeting in Addis Ababa, President Nyerere said that the need for the poor to work together was obvious. He said, however, that African countries working in unity would not be acting together against anyone, but merely in order to save themselves. For without unity there is no real survival for Africa, he said.

The Tanzanian president emphasized that positive action was necessary to overcome African economic problems. And it has to be action by us, and initiated by us, he said.

He urged each African state to re-examine its development strategies and to increase agricultural output. This, he said, generally means improving the productivity of peasants and small farmers.

President Nyerere observed that up to now national approaches to economic development have in general been excessively directed towards a dependence upon imported goods and expertise, with heavy reliance upon the results from capital intensive projects which were not wisely planned. The result has been that North-South economic relations have been intensified, while horizontal co-operation with neighbours and with other African and Third World states has not been taken seriously, he said.

These things amount to the need for us to think in terms of self-reliance as a method of expansion and not just a goal of development, argued President Nyerere.

He expressed regret that until now African countries have treated subregional co-operation as a second best aspect of their international economic relations.

Noting that the African Continent has been the hardest hit by the ever increasing international economic chaos of the last 10 years, President Nyerere said that Africans could only begin to protect their interests and to promote necessary changes in international structures when the whole Third World works together on matters of common concern and mutual benefit.

President Nyerere called for realism, saying that Africa was being changed by events beyond its control. We want to get control of that process of change so that it works for our benefit or at least does us the minimum harm, he said.

He said that African leaders have to be serious in selecting and observing their priorities, and on maintaining the unity necessary if the limited resources of the continent were to be used to the best effect.

President Nyerere called upon African leaders to act upon the resolutions they pass as a demonstration of their seriousness. We must not support resolutions simply because we do not want to disappoint brother heads of state, he warned.

Drawing the attention of Africa's leaders to the implications of international trends, President Nyerere observed that in so far as there has been an attempt to organize the transfer of capital to

Africa, it has been neutralized by the workings of the international economic system. This attempt has been organized through the UN and international agencies and through official development assistance, he said.

President Nyerere pointed out that African mineral exporters, for example, suffered a decline in terms of trade of 32 per cent from 1975 to 1981. Terms of trade for agricultural exporters declined by 18 per cent over the same period and the position worsened in the succeeding two years.

President Nyerere noted that when the prices of African exports decline relative to those of their essential imports, the effect is that wealth is being transferred out of their economies, adding that there were no signs that terms of trade would improve.

Between March and July this year, he pointed out, coffee prices fell by about 800 British pounds (about 1.120 US dollars) per ton. What can African coffee exporting countries do to compensate themselves for that heavy loss, he asked? Absolutely nothing.

President Nyerere stressed that high real interest rates meant that wealth was flowing from Africa to the rich world instead of being used to finance Africa's develolment. He said that although interest rates have declined slightly during 1985 there was no indication of them falling to historically more normal levels.

He added that the share of debt in the form of soft loans was constantly decreasing for sub-Saharan Africa. It was 62.5 per cent in 1972 and had dropped to 47 per cent by 1983 and the rest of the continent was virtually excluded from such concessionary rates.

Aid, loans and other forms of capital injection which Africa has received over the years, although welcome, have never been adequate compensation for the export of Africa's wealth to the West.

In recent years all forms of capital injection have been stagnating or declining and appear likely to continue to do so, said the Tanzanian leader.

President Nyerere accused donors of using foreign aid to support their own commercial or strategic interests rather than directing it towards areas and sectors in greatest need.

He said that very little of the official development assistance (ODA) goes to the low income countries which have the least attraction for private investors and the least capacity to raise capital on commercial terms.

President Nyerere said another indication of the increasing politicization of aid was the growing reluctance of donors to route it through the international agencies of the UN.

He pointed out that the latest replenishment of the International Development Agency (IDA) amounted to only 9,000 million U.S. dollars. Merely to have maintained the real value of the sixth replenishment three years before, it would have had to be 26,000 million dollars.

In the light of this, President Nyerere said, it would be unwise of African leaders to make their plans or hold discussions this week on the assumption that concessional lending and grants would be available in large amounts even for the most essential and urgent development activities.

He said that even the profits of past foreign direct investment were now being reinvested in the developed world, not in the developing countries.

President Nyerere emphasized that African countries must plan to the very maximum on the basis of the resources they can mobilize within Africa, constantly trying to increase their self-reliance.

Mubarak Meets With Bendjedid

NC181610 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 18 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak resumed his in-depth and important meetings with African leaders today. One of the most significant such encounters was the one between his excellency and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

The meeting between Presidents Mubarak and Bendjedid, which took place in the Algerian president's villa, lasted approximately 75 minutes.

After the session, President Mubarak described Egyptian-Algerian relations as good, fraternal, and deeply rooted.

According to President Mubarak, his meeting with President Bendjedid was fraternal, and was used to discuss both bilateral issues and regional problems. He explained that this meeting did not mark the opening of bilateral relations. Those relations are old, and cooperation continues between us.

President Mubarak answered a question on Egypt's role in the OAU, by saying: As you know, Egypt has been working persistently for the liberation of Africa and for the solution of all its problems. This stems from the fact that Egypt is a founding member of the OAU.

President Mubarak then met with Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso at the residence of the Congolese leader.

In response to a question after the meeting on the significance of his participation in this summit, President Mubarak noted: I took part in a number of African summits when I was vice president, and met many of the brother African kings and presidents. Therefore, my participation in this African summit is not unusual. However, this is the first time that I have attended as president of the republic.

President Mubarak stated: I am always interested in African summit conferences. I have many friends among the African heads of state. Basically, we are an African country that is also an Arab state. We attach a great deal of importance to our relations with Africa.

When asked about the conference agenda, President Mubarak said the summit would begin later today. It will deal with economic issues of common concern, with special emphasis on the question of Africa's foreign debt. He pointed out that Africa has sufficient resources, and expressed hope that the conference will make decisions that will benefit the continent and its peoples.

In response to a question on rapprochement between Egypt and the Congo, President Mubarak declared that Egypt and the Congo are close, and that this is nothing new to us. Egypt's relations with the Congo are deeply rooted. Such ties should be enhanced and strengthened, not only between the Congo and Egypt, but among all African states. There should be meetings and cooperation in all fields, with particular stress on economics.

Mubarak Speaks at Conference

NC181737 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1404 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Speech delivered by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at the opening session of the 21st OAU summit conference held at Africa Hall in Addis Ababa — live]

[Text] President Julius Nyerere, dear brothers and friends, heads of the fraternal African states and governments:

I am both honored and pleased to have been chosen by you to express profound thanks and appreciation on your behalf to his excellency, our brother and dear friend, President Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Council and supreme commander of the revolutionary Armed Forces of socialist Ethiopia, for the warm and brotherly welcome we have received and for the sincere greeting he included in his speech at this opening session. We all appreciate the contribution of Ethiopia and its noble people to African unity, their principled interest in strengthening ties among our fraternal peoples, and their tangible assistance in deepening the concept of solidarity and interdependence under all circumstances. This capital has become the symbol of our united movement, and the epitome of our noble principles and aspirations. From this premise, the people and leaders of Ethiopia have made great efforts to prepare for this conference and to provide everything necessary for its success. It was from this same premise that we all came to Addis Ababa with hearts full of self-confidence, full of hope for the future, and full of faith in our ability to accomplish and build.

We are meeting here fully aware of the historic responsibility we shoulder, the importance of the era we are passing through, and the horizons opened up before rational activity that is based on clear vision, strong and sincere determination, and good intentions.

It is only fair to say that despite the gravity of the challenges we face, we do not lack the weapons necessary to deal with and overcome these problems. Foremost among these challenges are: to maintain unity under all circumstances; to agree on what is good; to demonstrate the strength of our determination to defend what is right; and to display our ability to rise to the level demanded by events.

This continent was the site of man's first encounter with civilization, and offered humanity its dearest martyrs and greatest fighters. With us in this historic hall are leaders which the world looks upon with absolute admiration and appreciation. The world acknowledges their leadership in mankind's march toward a better life. History notes that they led their people in difficult times. They have never surrendered a principle, neglected a right, or dropped the banner of struggle. They have always been firm with aggressors, campassionate among themselves, and wise in their thoughts and actions. Thus, they deserve to be among the first rank of the immortals.

Since the day the OAU was established as an expression of a sweeping popular consensus, it has been able to serve as a shining example of a collective, conscientious movement and of enlightened action. Suffice it to say that we have been able, under all circumstances, to hold these meetings at the highest level. We have done so in order to study and deliberate on what can best serve our peoples, maintain the required degree of unity, regardless of our differing political beliefs and geographical locations, and to preserve a sense of division between the required consensus on decisive issues and strategic goals and our limited ways and means. We have always met as brothers, talked as comrades following a common course, and returned to our respective countries with deepened feelings of genuine solidarity and unity. This is a major accomplishment which can be achieved only by fighters who are free, and who have deep cultural roots and high human values.

Dear brothers and friends, as soon as our peoples, who endured the pain of imperialism and foreign domination for much of their modern history, embarked on the road to economic and social development and the enhancement of their political and cultural independence, they found themselves surrounded by insurmountable problems and crises. These were the accumulated legacy of the colonialist era and the results of existing defects in the world economic system. These problems have been aggravated by a series of natural disasters which have led to drought and desertification.

It is our duty to cooperate in our actions and to unite our efforts in order to confront these problems with one heart, one hand, and with a conscious and enlightened mind. We should deal objectively with reality without losing the ability to reach the limits of the future and the horizons of hope.

It must be clear to all that we are not trying to evade our responsibility and place the burden on others. We are prepared to pay the price of struggle just as others did before us. At the same time, we demand that the international community recognize its responsibility and join us in eliminating the remnants of the past. It must show its interest by consolidating our march and looking at our situation with new eyes.

We will not accept the pure African territory becoming only a source of raw materials and a market for manufactured goods. We also see no justification for us to shoulder alone the burden resulting from the debt problem which has assumed serious proportions that portend grave consequences. It suffices to note that the debt of African states amounts to $158 billion, which is 190 percent of all total African exports and services. The servic-

ing of this debt amounts to 30 percent of our total exports. These figures are of considerable significance.

We must act from the premise that the achievement of justice and equal opportunities among states is an indispensable condition for preserving security and stability everywhere. Hence we cannot view the current economic problems from the angle of creditor and debtor, rich and poor, or strong and weak. These concepts and circumstances came about because of an unsound system dominated by the logic of material power and governed by the will of a minority of states. This situation cannot continue for long.

Likewise, it is no longer acceptable for the international community to deal with the effects of the drought and desertification as casual problems that can be remedied by offering food and relief. Various countries of the world should take part in drawing up radical solutions for these problems by investing funds, extending the necessary expertise, providing the technical equipment to be used in the stricken areas so as to restore life to them and secure the future of their people.

I repeat that these problems, however great they may be, will not stand in our way or hinder our progress. If some say that Africa is a continent without a future, we tell them: No, Africa is the continent of the future. It is the continent of the future because of its huge resources. It is the continent of the future because of the solidarity of its sons and their heroic readiness for sacrifice. It is the continent of the future because of the way its leaders view the struggle that we are waging for the sake of justice, peace, and freedom. It is the continent of the future because it is capable of eradicating the last pockets of colonialism, the racist systems, and of liberating every inch of the African territory in the south. It is the continent of the future because it adheres to principles and rejects bargaining, one-upsmanship, and playing with slogans. It is also the continent of the future because of its belief in the world struggle and its insistence that others must enjoy the same rights that it demands for itself.

Africa has unanimously stood by the struggling peoples of Asia and Latin America. Today, our peoples are continuing this march and carrying the torches of freedom everywhere.

Dear brothers and friends, allow me to express our profound appreciation of the great role played by Africa's great and wise leader, President Julius Nyerere, as chairman of the organization. During his tenure he augmented his record of service to African issues. His many achievements have made him a source of inspiration and hope throughout our vast continent.

If I may be allowed to express my feelings at the beginning of our work, I sincerely and truthfully say that I am pround of my affiliation with Africa. I am proud of my African culture and heritage. I implore God to guide us and protect our march. My thanks, appreciation, and gratitude to you. Glory to immortal Africa. God's peace and mercy be upon you. [Applause]

ALGERIA

Ibrahimi Discusses Relations With Spain

PM111027 Madrid ABC in Spanish 3 Jul 85 p 23

[Alberto Miguez report: " 'Spain Still Has Historical Responsibilities in the Sahara,' Says Algerian Foreign Minister"]

[Text] Madrid — "We want Spain to maintain the best possible relations with Morocco. We are not Manichaean. But that must not prevent Spain from performing a major role in the pacification of the Western Sahara. Spain is responsible for what happens there," Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi said yesterday in an interview with ABC between two meetings with his counterpart Fernando Moran.

"Faleb," as his closest aides call him, is one of President Chadli's most respected advisers, and he does not like to beat about the bush: He adopts clear-cut stances and is cunning when he does not want to answer a particularly difficult question.

One such question, of course, concerned diplomatic recognition of Israel. I had been warned that the minister would prefer not to answer it, but the remarks by his counterpart Fernando Moran that "there is great understanding between Algeria and Spain and a similarity of viewpoints and stances" and that "Ibrahimi respects Spain's stances concerning the recognition of Israel" demanded certain elucidations from him.

"Of course," the Algerian foreign minister said, "Spain's recognition of Israel is a matter that concerns the Spanish Government and people. But you must understand that, as Arabs, we by no means welcome Spain's recognition of Israel. Spain is a country friendly with the Arabs."

According to Taleb Ibrahimi it is sophistry to say that economic relations between Algeria and Spain are promising but that political relations are not. "Our philosophy is based on comprehensive relations. Good economic relations cannot exist if political relations are poor, and vice versa. Without some degree of political agreement economic relations must inevitably be mediocre.

"Economic relations with Spain," Ibrahimi added, "suffered a lull of which everyone is aware. But they have recovered and I am sure that in the future they will return to their former level. As for political agreement, well, if we could maintain cordial relations only, with the countries with which we agree politically, matters would be rather complicated...."

According to the Algerian Government Spain still has responsibilities in the Western Sahara. "Historical responsibilities," Ibrahimi explained. It can play a major part in the peace process.

[Miguez] How? What kind of part?

[Ibrahimi] We are not asking it to espouse the Polisario Front's stance or ours....

[Miguez] Perhaps you are asking it to grant the Polisario Front or the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] diplomatic recognition?

[Ibrahimi] Not that either. If we thought it should be so, we would say so. No, the Polisario Front is a reality; so is the SDAR. There is international African consensus. The whole of Africa, apart from Zaire, has asked King Hassan to negotiate directly with the Saharans. This is our position. Spain accepts the OAU and UN resolutions on the dispute. It can therefore work for peace.

[Miguez] Are you satisifed with Spanish cooperation?

[Ibrahimi] Listen, in Algeria, where Spanish experts and workers have come, we have no complaints, on the contrary. Of course, there is one field in which relatively little progress has been made: the cultural field. We are still urging Spain to establish a cultural center in Algeria which could serve as a major springboard not only for Spanish culture but also for Latin America. But this is a long-term plan....

[Miguez] Of course there is much talk of Spanish-Algerian cooperation in Latin America....

[Ibrahimi] Yes, I believe that our two countries could establish a triangular form of cooperation that would yield concrete results. Spain could be represented in Africa — especially sub-Saharan Africa — through Algeria, and Algeria could be represented in Latin Ameria through Spain. President Chadli has just paid his first official visit to Venezuela, Mexico, and Cuba. We are very interested in what is happening on the Latin American continent.

Brahimi, Mauritania's Ghanahallah Sign Media Protocol

LD181317 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Abdelhamid Brahimi, candidate member of the FLN Political Bureau and prime minister, this morning received Mauritanian Minister of Information, Telecommunications, and Culture Ahmed Ould Ghanahallah. The discussion was attended by the Mauritanian ambassador to Algeria and covered the development of cooperation between the two countries. The final session of the talks between the Algerian and Mauritanian delegation was held at the Algerian Information Ministry premises today. The Algerian side was headed by Bechin Rouis, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of information, and on the Mauritanian side by his Mauritanian counterpart Ghanahallah. The delegation heads signed the minutes of the talks and a program of cooperation between Algerian and Mauritanian radio and television for the years 1986 and 1987. They also signed the protocol for renewing the agreement linking the news agencies between the two countries.

Soviet Official Arrives for 'Regular' Consultations

LD171422 Algiers APS in English 1346 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, 17-7-85 (APS) — The Soviet vice minister of foreign affairs, Ryzhov arrived on Wednesday [17 July] to Algiers for a visit in Algeria. The visit of the Soviet vice minister

falls in the frame of the regular consultations between Algeria and the Soviet Union.

During this visit, Ryzhov will have talks with the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Noureddine Kerroum.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives King Hassan's Envoy

LD181953 Tripoli JANA in English 1812 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidda 1, July 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution at noon today received Ahmed Reda Guedira the Moroccan king's advisor who handed him a letter from King Hassan II with regards to the Arab summit.

U.S. Accused of Proposing 'Terrorist Scheme'

LD182142 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, 18 Jul (JANA) — The American Administration presented to an Arab president, who was on a visit there, a terrorist scheme against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. One of the aforementioned president's aides opposed the scheme and stressed that its repercussions will be very dangerous on the situation in his country.

Tunisia Said Investigating Iraqi 'Spy Ring'

LD190725 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] It is reported that the Tunisian authorities have begun investigations of Tunisian elements with connections in some Arab quarters, following the discovery of a spy ring working for the regime of Saddam Husayn in Iraq.

MOROCCO

Casablanca Official Receives Libyan Ship Captain

LD181414 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Casablanca, 18 July (MAP) — The secretary general of the Casablanca Administrative division Mustapha el Madi, received Bashir Dirrati, captain of the three Libyan naval ships currently in Casablanca harbor, on Wednesday. The three ships are the *Ibn Umayaa, Ibn al-Farat,* and *Ibn al-Hadrami.*

Commentaries View Algerian Role in Terrorism

'Violating' Sovereignty

LD182057 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Rabat, 18 Jul (MAP) — Moroccan television yesterday broadcast a commentary about the war forced on Morocco 10 years ago by Algeria and about Morocco's patience and wisdom in this respect, "hoping that the time will come when the aggressors will stop their games and stop violating Morocco's proven unity and sovereignty."

The commentary pointed out in particular that the training of mercenaries and the recruitment and exploitation of saboteurs to launch aggression and terrorism against Morocco will not change the Moroccan people's determination to defend their territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Here is the text of the commentary:

Regional, continental, and international public opinion knows very well the great extent of Morocco's patience and wisdom while facing an aggressive war by Algeria for 10 years, hoping that one day the aggressors will face the truth, legitimacy, and credibility; stop these games; and stop violating the proven rights of the Moroccan people to their unity and sovereignty.

Public opinion knows this and also knows that our country with its faith, patience, and strong will is able to answer the aggression and to defeat the mercenaries. Most importantly, our country is able to proceed toward dialogue and cooperation, being loyal to its principles and commitments and with respect for its values and promises concerning the deals and transactions aimed at preserving peace, security, and stability in the region and in the whole world.

The Arab and Islamic family, the African group, and the international community fully understand Morocco's stands and promises concerning the aims, and even the means which should be adopted and invested through cooperation, solidarity, and the gathering of efforts; this is in order to reach a standard of economic and social development compatible with the abilities, resources, and aspirations available to the Arab and Islamic world and to the African group. The policies of control, the training of mercenaries, and the use of saboteurs for launching aggression and terrorism against the Moroccan people are totally alien to Moroccan behavior and its clear course of negotiation and action.

When Algeria resorts to escalating its aggressive policies against Morocco by pushing the terrorist elements to carry out sabotage operations, assassinations, and other things against the Moroccan people, it is actually resorting to actions not only completely contrary to Arab principles, Islamic ethics, and international legitimacy but also harmful to the interests of the Arab, Islamic, and African family and also to the interests of the international community.

One look at our world in which terrorism and sabotage are widespread will prove to everybody the extent of the grave damage and huge losses inflicted on the interests of the international community; these losses waste their rights, aspirations, resources, and abilities. Any reason would be enough to use these resources and abilities for the benefit of the peoples and their development, and for the fulfillment of their aspirations in development and progress. Everybody knows that our country was plagued 10 years ago with an unjust neighbor who is keen on wasting the chance of development of the region and on closing the doors of cooperation, solidarity, and joint action for the

countries of the region. Today, by pushing terrorist elements toward Morocco to carry out sabotage operations and assassinations against the Moroccan people, this neighbor is confirming a reality, proving a truth, and consecrating a behavior which is condemned and challenged by the whole human community.

As our Algerian neighbors know, we are not isolated from the world, and the world is not isolated from us. When one of us thinks about harming the other and inflicting severe damage on the other and on his rights, then the world will also be harmed and will be infected by the same fever.

How long will this irresponsible behavior continue? And how long will the Algerian doors remain closed to [word indistinct] and wisdom? Why did Algeria choose this time in particular to move from hostility and aggression to terrorism and supporting sabotage and saboteurs?

Whatever the answers to these questions might be, the truth will remain as clear as the sun, and it is that the Moroccan people are alert and able to confront terrorism and sabotage; they have faced and are still facing 10 years later the aggression and the ambitions of control and expansion. The Moroccan people are always victorious in every battle.

Confrontation 'Widening'

LD182005 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Rabat, 18 Jul (MAP) — The national newspapers dedicated their editorials today to commenting on the arrest of a terrorist group by the Moroccan security authorities at the Algerian-Moroccan borders in the night of 10 July.

AL-'ALAM, the mouthpiece of the Moroccan Istiqlal Party, described this criminal action as a new step toward "widening the Algerian-Moroccan confrontation and opening the door to numerous unlimited possibilities." It said that the confrontation, which was restricted before on a limited front — the southern provinces — is expanded today to include terrorism and sabotage. The newspaper pointed out that one of the mercenaries stated a few days ago that the confrontation with Morocco will escalate and that the weapon of sabotage is not excluded anymore. This statement was issued by Abdelaziz, whom Algerian intelligence presents as the chairman of the mercenaries; it is said that this "indicates the frustration of the Algerian side as a result of closing loop holes to the mercenaries by the defensive walls built by the Royal Armed Forces in the face of the infiltrators from Tindouf."

The newspaper concluded that "the Algerian side opted for changing the method of confrontation with Morocco." The newspaper stressed that the official policy of the Algerian regime " is based on the continual attempt to ambush Morocco, and that the Algerian rulers, since Algeria entered the international community as an independent state, have shown that they intend to impose their guardianship on the region." *AL-'ALAM* said that this demands that Moroccans should increase their alertness and continue to close their ranks to foil the schemes of the bad neighbor, the schemes which we should expect to increase and become fiercer.

The newspaper pointed out that after closing the hole to infilterators from Tindouf, the methods of confrontation will be diversified in order to continue bleeding Morocco, which is aimed at subduing it and imposing Algerian conditions on it.

The newspaper stressed the necessity of "explaining in the international arena how the Algerian-Moroccan conflict has taken a new form, and the reality of our neighbor's expansionist policy." It pointed out that we must "explain the legitimacy of the Moroccan stance, which insists on self-defense in the face of Algerian aggression with its various methods."

SUDAN

Daf'allah Defends Government's Performance

EA182319 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Remarks by Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah — date and place not given]

[Text] Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has denied that the government failed to perform its tasks, as is frequently mentioned by some quarters. Dr al-Jazuli wondered what the government was expected to have achieved in 2 months which it had not achieved despite the availability of elements [Sentence as heard]. He said: Was it possible for the government to solve the southern problem, the economic problem, and hold elections all in 2 months? He pointed out that what was being frequently mentioned in this connection was not commensurate with the facts.

Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah declared that the Council of Ministers' request to the Egyptian Government concerning the extradition of Numayri had been sent to the Foreign Ministry for it to take the necessary steps.

On the draft constitution, his excellency said: We amended the 1956 constitution, which was amended in 1964, to accord with our views. We will submit the draft constitution to the Transitional Military Council. He said that some information organs are asking about the reasons for not presenting the attorney general's memorandum about the the draft constitution to the people. The truth is that this memorandum was prepared by the attorney general to be used by the Council of Ministers in reaching a decision. This memorandum is not in a form suitable for presentation to the people; it is a memorandum prepared by a competent person to help the council. He added: We agreed that the 1956 constitution, amended in 1964 with specific amendments, will be the basis by which the transitional period will be governed.

Christian Association Meets TMC's Mirghani

JN181049 Khartoum SUNA in English 1005 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, Al Gaida, 1 July 18 (SUNA) The Sudanese Christian Association has declared that defence of human rights constitutes one of its major objectives.

In a meeting with Transitional Military Council's [TMC] member General (Flight) Muhammad Mirghani, representatives of the association said it was not a political party and instead encourages its members to join Sudanese political parties.

They denied that the creation of the association was a reaction to formation of other groups.

The association demanded the abrogation of September laws and advocated vesting legislative powers in the hands of the Military Council during the transition period.

Trade Unions Issue Decisions on Work Stoppages

Bankers To Resume Work

JN181100 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 18 July (SUNA) — The central committee of banks trade union yesterday decided to resume work today.

The committee decided to publish the memorandum it had intended to hand over to Premier al-Jazuli at the mass media. [Sentence as received]

It also gave the government an ultimatum of two weeks to respond to the demands included in the memorandum otherwise they would center a new stirke on August 4 if their demands are not fulfilled.

Maritime Company Workers Strike

JN181757 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum July 18 (SUNA) — The officers and engineers and Red Sea Workers Trade Unions of the Sudanese Maritime Lines Company walked out since last Tuesday.

The two trade unions have submitted two memorandums to the company officials on last June 25-27 explaining their demands.

On the other hand the subsidiary trade union of engineers and technicians in the same company walked out also since last Tuesday in solidarity with the first two trade unions.

Transport Workers Cancel Strike

JN181800 Khartoum SUNA in English 1736 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 18 (SUNA) — The Trade Unions Alliance of the Telecommunication and Transport General Corporation decided to lift the strike scheduled to be carried out next Saturday monring.

This was announced in a press statement this morning by the Trade Unions Alliance Chairman Mohammad Hasan Khalil following his meeting today with Minister of Transport and Telecommunication Peter Gatkuoth.

SPLA Radio Cites SPLA Battle Communique

EA171615 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] has received the following military communique issued today by the SPLA High Command on the operations carried out lately by SPLA forces at the various sectors of war zone no 1.

The communique reads: The forces of Lieutenant Colonel William Nyuan Bany, member of the SPLA High Command, and member of the SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] Executive Committee have continued their attack and shelling of enemy positions at Nasir, in central and western Upper Nile administrative areas. An intelligence soldier from the enemy forces has been captured along with 19 women who are the wives of some of the government soldiers. These women were fleeing Nasir, which is currently under heavy attack by the SPLA, when they were seized.

In another development, on 15 and 16 July 1985, the forces under the command of SPLA High Command member Major Arap Thuon Arok in southern Upper Nile and Equatoria administrative areas, destroyed 3 enemy APC's, killing and injuring a large number of soldiers. On 15 July 1985, the same troops conducted an inspection of the site of the 10 July clash between SPLA forces, and the enemy force north of Mongalla. The inspection team found a large number of dead enemy soldiers, who had been abandoned where they fell. For humanitarian and hygenic considerations, the SPLA troops buried all the corpses, which were hardly identifiable because of their advanced state of decomposition.

Citizens in the area told SPLA troops that the enemy had evacuated some of its dead, leaving the rest without any obvious reasons. This strange behavior suggests discrimination in the treatment of dead bodies, and defies any reasonable explanation, the communique added.

TUNISIA

Essebsi To Represent Bourguiba at OAU Summit

LD171523 Tunis TAP in French 1327 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Tunis 17 Jul (TAP) — President Habib Bourguiba received Foreign Affairs Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, this morning at Sanes Presidential Palace. The minister reviewed with the head of state the international situation, certain issues concerning relations with the fraternal and friendly countries, and the agenda of the African summit which takes place in Addis Ababa tomorrow.

The supreme struggler entrusted Beji Caid Essebsi with representing him at the summit along with leading the Tunisian delegation.

The prime minister and Minister of the Interior Mohamed Mzali were present at the meeting.

Trade Union Paper 'Suspended' for 6 Months
LD190456 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1044 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Tunis, 18 Jul (KUNA) — The Tunisian newspaper *CHA'B*, the mouthpiece of the Tunisian Trade Unions Federation, UGTT, was today suspended for 6 months, for what Tunisian judicial sources said is its publication of a report that is considered defamatory to the provincial governors, who represent the head of state in the country.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Talks of Retirement in Dinner Speech

EA171202 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa — President Nyerere has said that Tanzanians will continue united even after he resigns from the leadership because Tanzania does not experience tribal or religious differences. Speaking at a banquet in Addis Ababa hosted on his behalf by Tanzanians living and working in Ethiopia last night, Mwalimu Nyerere said the principles of unity already adopted in the country are firm despite the economic problems facing the nation. However, President Nyerere noted that in order for the unity already prevailing among Tanzanians to continue, there is a need for the observance of justice for all the people.

Mwalimu said that Tanzanians have already adopted the proper principles of justice due to their socialist and self-reliance policies although these are not acceptable to everyone in the country. Mwalimu Nyerere called on the people and all the leaders to maintain the policy of socialism and self-reliance, even after his resigns from the leadership, in order to enhance the just principles that already exist for the continuation of unity and stability in Tanzania.

GHANA

Regional Secretariat Reacts to CIA Activities

AB182119 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The government has been urged to continue to handle the disclosures of the CIA destabilizing activities against it in the level-headed manner with which it has handled the affair so far. In a message delivered to the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] Secretariat, through the office of the political counselor today, cadres of the Brong Ahafo regional Secretariat of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] said the CIA is not that stupid to disclose to the world that they have been behind attempts to sabotage Ghana's efforts to overcome its problems.

Therefore, Ghanaians must look at the very motive behind these confessions because the CIA agents are certainly playing some kind of game. The message said there are lessons to be learned from the case of Nicaragua. Until recently, it said, public opinion in the United States was against American interference in Nicaragua, and this was evidenced in the vote by Congress against any aid to the CIA-funded rebels in that country.

However, rumors have been orchestrated through official circles in Washington, saying that the Nicaraguan elections of late last year, which Ghanaians have reason to know were as clean as any election ever held anywhere in the world, were rigged. As a result of these deliberate rumors, American public opinion is being manipulated against any country which seeks to determine its own future without being dictated to by outside interests. This is evidenced in the fact that the same Congress has turned round and voted several millions of dollars to support CIA and other clandestine activities against the Nicaraguan people.

The message reassured the PNDC of the support of the freedom-loving people of Brong Ahafo and assured the PNDC that they will not allow themselves to be fooled by outside trickery.

IVORY COAST

Minister To Represent President at OAU Summit

AB181742 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The 21st OAU summit is due to open tonight in Addis Ababa. Preparations for the summit were made by the ministerial conference which concluded its 8-day deliberations last night. The ministers from 39 countries agreed on a draft declaration expected to be announced as the Addis Ababa Declaration once it has been approved by the heads of state.

It should be noted that Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, who will represent the head of state at the 21st summit, is leading the Ivorian delegation. Minister Ake left Abidjan last Saturday.

LIBERIA

Government Breaks Diplomatic Relations With USSR

AB181955 Dakar PANA in English 1940 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Monrovia, 18 Jul (LINA/PANA) — The Government of Liberia has broken diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union for what the government termed a "gross interference" in Liberia's internal affairs by the Soviets, the Foreign Ministry announced in Monrovia today.

The government has recalled its embassy staff in Moscow, and given the Soviet diplomats in Monrovia 72 hours to leave the country. The government said its action was "predicated upon the fact" that on the night of 17 July, Liberian security officers arrested 14 students who, it said had "earlier surreptitiously entered the premises of the Russian Embassy and were leaving at various intervals."

The Foreign Ministry statement accused some of the students of passing on to the Soviets classified information on various military installations in the country and the defense capabilities of the military. The statement said "some documentary evidence" were retrieved from the students and were now in the possession of the security forces.

The government considers "this involvement on the part of the Soviets as being a serious breach of the principles governing international relations, and represents a gross interference in the internal affairs of Liberia, which cannot be condoned", the statement said.

Since the military seized power here April 1980, Liberia-Soviet relations have been unsteady. In November, (?1983) the Liberian Government expelled the then Soviet ambassador to Liberia after the government accused the Soviet and Ghanaian embassies in Monrovia of being behind a coup plot to topple the government of head of state Samuel Doe. The Soviets retaliated at the time by also expelling the Liberian ambassador to Moscow.

Liberia and the Soviet Union, which established diplomatic relations in 1972, had their embassies run at the first secretary level since the 1983 incident.

Minister on Breaking Ties

AB182138 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] As you may have heard in the news, Liberia has broken off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Soviet diplomats here have been given 72 hours to get out of the country while Liberian diplomats in Russia have been recalled. According to a release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it has all to do with espionage and surreptitious going (?round) at the Soviet Embassy last night in Monrovia.

Well, today BBC Rueben White asked the minister of information, Carlton Karpeh, what had been going on:

[Begin recording] [Karpeh] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced today, this afternoon, that on the night of July 17 at around 9:20 pm, security officers arrested about 14 students who had earlier surreptitiously entered the premises of the Russian Embassy and were leaving after a period of time at various intervals.

[White] And what were they doing at the Soviet Embassy?

[Karpeh] Well, some of these students were involved in passing on to the Soviets classified information on various military installations in our country and the defense capabilities of our military situation. Some of the documentary evidence were obtained from the students and are now in the possession of the security forces.

[White] Do you know which military installations they were passing on information about?

[Karpeh] No, I would not know which military installations as I have not personally seen these documents.

[White] And what has happened to the students?

[Karpeh] Well, I think when this sort of thing (?happens) in America, or anywhere in Europe, the normal thing as it is in Africa is to invite these persons for interrogation.

[White] So they have been arrested?

[Karpeh] I think in Britain you say they have been invited to help in the investigations, is it not? But it adds up to the fact that they have been detained for investigations.

[White] Were they picked up inside the embassy or as they were leaving the embassy, or what exactly did happen?

[Karpeh] Well, as you know, Liberia upholds the diplomatic norms so we don't go into anyone's embassy. They were picked up outside of the embassy as they were leaving — in the street.

[White] Did the Liberian security have a tip off?

[Karpeh] Well, now I think that the minister of national security might think that I am [words indistinct] (?his) information (?to) other people.

[White] [Word indistinct] exactly what is in Liberia so the Russians could want to spy on or (?are there) American installations there?

[Karpeh] American installations, what do you mean?

[White] I don't know. I am asking you. I don't know what is in Liberia.

[Karpeh] Well, we have an army here and every state has some way — some security way — which is normally a state secret as to how it can defend itself against outside aggression. [End recording]

People's Party Official Reportedly Arrested

AB182245 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] An opposition leader, Mr Dusty Wolokolie, who was only recently released after several months in detention, has been picked up again, according to the Liberian People's Party [LPP], of which he is co-chairman. No reason has been given for his detention but it is believed to be connected with the press conference Mr Wolokolie gave earlier this week at which he criticized the authorities for delays in registrating the LPP.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Leaves for OAU Summit in Addis Ababa

MB181638 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, left for Addis Ababa last night to attend the preceedings of the 21st summit of the OAU heads of government and state, which begins this afternoon.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will join the Angolan delegation which, under the chairmanship of Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, minister of external relations, took part in the OAU ministerial meeting that paved the way for this summit in Addis Ababa.

UNITA Claims 91 Angolan, 5 Cuban Troops Killed

PA181537 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Lisbon, 18 Jul (AFP) — The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) killed 91 Angolan and 5 Cuban soldiers in actions that took place in six Angolan provinces from 6 to 15 July, a spokesman for that armed organization fighting the Angolan Government reported in Lisbon today.

The UNITA rebels captured six soldiers of the Angolan Armed Forces and seized 113 weapons, a communique sent to AFP in the Portuguese capital announced.

The operations took place in the Provinces of Zaire, Uige, and Luanda (northern region), Lunda (eastern region), Benguela (central southern region), and Huila,(southern region).

In Huila UNITA staged an attack with explosives on the Cuban installations located near the airport in which two Cubans were killed and a war depot of Soviet-made materiel was destroyed.

UNITA claimed to have sustained 7 dead and 11 wounded in that same period.

BBC Interviews UNITA Central Committee Member

MB180559 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 17 Jul 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] While the Angolan Government says it has broken off contacts with the United States Government following the repeal of the Clark amendment that effectively allows America to resume aid to UNITA rebels, UNITA finds itself in something of a dilemma. UNITA has recently claimed to be active in the Cabinda enclave where the United States had valuable oil installations that has been a prime target for guerrilla attacks. Tito Chingungi, of UNITA's Central Committee, is in London and Julian Marshall asked him how the repeal of the Clark amendment would effect their operations.

[Begin recording] [Chingungi] The reality has grown strongly after these 10 years of war, and there are companies like Gulf Oil exploiting petrol in Angola, and they are financing the Cubans. At the same time, the U.S. Administration is willing to see the Cubans out of Angola. But the Cubans are the ones protecting the installations of the United States in Cabinda and UNITA is today present in Cabinda, and we have to continue with that war. So, there are definitely positions that must be clarified and they need to defend their own interests and it is up to U.S. Government to decide clearly how to stand within this very complex issue.

[Marshall] Since you now are in a position to go to the United States with a shopping list for arms which be sympathetically regarded, what kind of things would you be looking for?

[Chingungi] I don't think that it is that easy as the way you are putting it, but according to our principles and the way we deal with every nation willing to support us, we definitely stick to the will of seeing a peaceful solution in Angola and continue all pressures militarily, diplomatically, and politically. I think there is a great sense today, not only in Angola but in all Africa, to see a reconciliation in Angola between the different forces fighting and the withdrawal of all foreign forces and that is what we standing for.

[Marshall] If I cast back a couple of months to the South African raid into Cabinda against the oil installations there, your president, Jonas Savimbi, has never made any secret of the support you receive from the South Africans, but in this particular instance, UNITA pamphlets were discovered at the scene of this attack. They had been scattered by the South African soldiers and had the South Africans not been discovered, obviously the clear implication would have been that this was an attack carried out by UNITA. Just how close do you operate with the South Africans in the field?

[Chingungi] Well, I think there are different issues here to be clarified. The war between South Africa and the ANC and SWAPO is taking place in Angola. The war between UNITA and the Cubans and the Russians is taking place in Angola.

So there is no easy way of clarifying from a propaganda point of view, publicity, and reality [as heard] unless foreign observers are capable of reporting the war exactly the way things are happening, but this is very complex in a situation of war. We deal with South Africans and we don't hide about that, but examples exist of the capability of UNITA to carry out its actions against the Cubans and Russians and the MPLA and that will continue...

[Marshall] Because it inevitably calls into question that kind of exercise, the extent to which sabotage operations carried out in the past and claimed by UNITA might possibly indeed, have been carried out by the South Africans...

[Chingungi] Again, I wouldn't like to enter into polemics of publicity, disinformation and propaganda...

[Marshall] But that is also the nature of the war. It is not only in Angola. It is claim and counterclaim, claimed counterclaim...

[Chigungi] Because of the nature of the system which denies the truth to be said. But what we are saying is, definitely there is a sort of a racist approach on the issue. Blacks are never capable to do things which are spectacular as some media accept. So we believe that we are fighting alone, and we are carrying out a war against the Russians, the Cubans, and the MPLA, and we are succeeding in.

[Marshall) Would UNITA exist without South African support?

[Chingungi] Absolutely. The main reason of the existence of UNITA is the support that we have from the Angolan people.

NAMIBIA

Minister Says SWAPO Still Welcome in Government

MB180842 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The minister of manpower, national health, and welfare in South-West Africa/Namibia's new transitional government, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, says the door is still wide open for SWAPO to take part in the new democratic constitutional exercise in the country. Mr Katjiuongua says, however, that invitations to SWAPO have been met with insults and threats. He told an international affairs meeting in Johannesburg that he believed that SWAPO will return to the fold after realizing the futility of its armed struggle. The minister said that South Africa had given the transitional government unique and significant powers, and the administrator general was merely a figurehead. Mr Katjiuongua said the (?transitional government) in South-West Africa/Namibia is not asking for international recognition, but rather for international understanding of its efforts to improve the quality of life and the people of the territory.

SOUTH AFRICA

More on Government Decision To Return De Jonge

Botha Discusses Reasons

MB181910 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The South African Government has decided to hand back the Dutch fugitive who made an unsuccessful escape bid at the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria last week. Andre le Roux asked the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, why the decision had been made?

[Begin recording] [Botha] Because after further investigation it became clear that the two South African police officers did enter a part of the Netherlands Embassy. We considered it a technical entry into the embassy because they were in the process of pulling De Jong back, but they did enter, and as such that is against international law.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha, there are serious charges against this man. Are you not putting the security of this country in jeopardy by handing him back?

[Botha] No, not at all. He will put our security more in jeopardy if we agree to the breaking — to the violation — of the inviolability of diplomatic premises. We also have a number of diplomatic missions abroad, and we insist that those premises are inviolable, and there is no way that we can escape this very painful position, and you can believe me that it is a very painful decision for us to take. But that is the law, and we must conform with correct international law.

[Le Roux] So you are doing this from the supposition that he will be handed back to us for trial? What are the chances of that in your view?

[Botha] No, we expressly hope the extradition is not a condition. The problem is you cannot demand from the Dutch they should hand him back before we have restored the situation as it was. Only then can we demand that. In other words, we are in the default position of the sequence of events. You cannot say the Dutch Government is in default, until they refuse to hand him back. Right now they compalin that we are in default in not handing him back. This is our dilemma.

[Le Roux] If they do not hand him back at your request, what will your reaction be?

[Botha] No, no, we must really wait untill that occurs before we can say what our comment will be.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha, how and when will Mr de Jonge be handed back to the Dutch?

[Botha] That is a matter of a practical nature which will now be discussed, hopefully, between the Netherlands ambassador and my department.

[Le Roux] At the Dutch Embassy in Andries Street, Pretoria, newsmen, including a Dutch television crew, were waiting for Mr de Jonge to be delivered. While they waited, the Dutch Government was seemingly not quite sure how to deal with the ball now squarely back in their court. Reports from The Hague have it that the Dutch Government now see South Africa's willingness to hand Mr de Jonge back as conditional to his being made available for trial in South Africa. This, despite Mr Botha having made it clear the Mr de Jonge's return for trial depended to the extent to which the Dutch Government was willing to conform to international law. Mr de Jonge will be handed back despite Dutch reservation at this stage.

Late this afternoon there was still no sign of Mr de Jonge being handed over to the Dutch Embassy and everything points to a low publicity affair. [End recording]

Netherlands Reaction Cited

MB181520 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1457 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The Hague, July 18, SAPA — Hours after a 48-hour deadline set by the Netherlands Government for the release of Dutch detainee Mr Klaas de Jonge, diplomats were discussing

what The Hague considers to be strings attached to a South African response.

The Netherlands Foreign Ministry spokesman, Mr Jan Jonker-Roelant, this afternoon described the discussions taking place in Pretoria as "intense."

At the South African Embassy here, the first secretary (information), Mr Isak Heath, indicated that his ambassador, Mr David Louw, was not involved in similar discussions.

In what the Dutch Foreign Ministry here calls an ultimatum, The Hague on Tuesday demanded delivery to its Pretoria embassy of Mr de Jonge by midday today. Failing compliance, its ambassador, Mr Hugo Carsten, was to be withdrawn 'for consultations."

At issue is a phrase contained in a South African "aide memoire" — or diplomatic note — conveyed yesterday to the Dutch Foreign Ministry and repeated in a statement today to the press in both countries.

The phrase expresses "the assumption that once Mr de Jonge has been handed over to the Netherlands Embassy," The Hague will ensure that "the course of justice proceeds unhindered" according to "international laws applicable in this case."

Mr Heath told SAPA the aide memoire constituted a full South African response to the Dutch ultimatum.

The Dutch insist on the unconditional delivery of Mr de Jonge to the embassy.

Dutch officials suspect that the word "assumption" in the aide memoire in fact constitutes a condition.

Dutch officials cite the fact that Mr de Jonge has not been turned over to their embassy as proof that their suspicion was well-founded.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that Mr de Jonge could in any case not leave South Africa if the authorities there wanted him to remain in the country.

If he is delivered to the embassy, on the first floor of Pretoria's Nedband Building, he will be confined to its premises until he is permitted to travel via South African territory, which begins at the doorstep.

Holland wants Mr de Jonge returned to the embassy in order to restore a situation that existed for a few seconds last week, when he broke away from his security police escort and made a dash through the embassy entrance.

The foreign minister, Mr Hans van der Broek, has said the two police officers who snatched Mr De Jonge back from the embassy's reception room had "violated the inviolability of diplomatic immunity."

This evening Mr Jonker-Roelants told SAPA the Dutch ambassador to Pretoria, Mr Hugo Carsten, had not been recalled yet. Negotiations could continue tomorrow in a drawn-out process that involved each side consulting its foreign minister — South Africa's Mr Pik Botha and the Netherland's Mr van der Broek — for further instructions.

"We are exploring possibilities of our two governments coming together on the issue," Mr Jonker-Roelants said.

ANC Denies Links With Netherlands Detainee

MB180756 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The deadline for a Dutch Government ultimatum that South Africa return a Dutch citizen being held under the Internal Security Act will be reached later today. James Lorimer has this report:

[Begin recording] Two days ago, The Hague demanded the return to its Pretoria embassy of Dutch national Klaas de Jonge. He is being held under South African security laws and last week evaded his police captor and sought refuge in the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria. The Dutch Government alleges he was inside the embassy, and South African security police violated their diplomatic immunity by taking him out. But the police say he was only partially inside the offices. South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha is believed to have returned from holiday to cope with the crisis. If the ultimatum is not met, the Dutch say they will recall their ambassador. It is generally believed that Mr de Jonge will not be returned to the embassy as demanded, and the question now being posed by diplomats is how long the recall will last. [End recording]

Meanwhile, the ANC has strongly denied that Klaas de Jonge is linked to the organization, despite SAP allegations that the Dutch nationalist is involved in suspected ANC activities. An ANC spokesman in Europe has told a newspaper in Rotterdam that Mr de Jonge has nothing to do with the ANC, dismissing South African claims that Mr de Jonge was a gunrunner for the organization. The ANC says it does not work with foreigners who are not as familiar with South Africa and its geography.

Umtata Details Violence in Pietermaritzburg

MB190654 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Yesterday's stayaway in Pietermaritzburg has been hailed as a huge success but, as Carmel Rickard reports, violence flared in a number of townships last night.

[Rickard] There was unrest and violence in several Pietermaritzburg townships last night. This followed a quiet start to the stayaway called to show support for 1,000 workers sacked by BTR Sarmcol. In Ashdown, the local beer hall and council vehicles were stoned, and at Edendale and Imbali, beer halls were also attacked, but little damage was done. There was a mass demonstration in Sobantu by youths demanding the release of four members of the local youth organization. The four were later handed over to their parents.

In the Howick township of Mpophopomeni, the local clinic was gutted, several houses and cars set alight. A group of clergy in the Imbali township have criticized what they claim was unacceptable behavior by police in the area during the early part of the afternoon. The ministers said they were twice on the receiving end of this behavior, and they said the presence of police provoked people, causing an escalation of violence.

DIE TRANSVALER Questions U.S. Stand on Terrorism

MB181332 Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 10 Jul 85 p 6

[Editorial: "It Does Not Tally"]

[Text] How are we to take President Reagan and his administration now?

In an address to the American Bar Association this week, the President said action must be taken against countries that harbor terrorists or provide them with shelter.

But at the same time the Reagan administration makes it known to the world at large that he is enraged over South Africa's raid on terrorist hideouts in Botswana, so enraged, in fact, that the U.S. ambassador was recalled from Pretoria. South Africans could rightly ask if they are to make any sense of that.

When a group of Shi'ite terrorists kill an American marine in a hijacked airliner, President Reagan calls on the world to help the United States in its fight against the murderers. But the South African police and security forces must sit with arms folded and watch while people are killed with bombs for political reasons or, even worse, while Moscow's agents try to take the lives of members of the South African parliament.

This is the kind of approach by the United States and other Western nations that causes South Africans to simply not bother about the so-called sanctions being instituted against this country. This, in itself, is not a good thing, because South Africans ought to think of themselves as part of the greater world and to take note of what is being said about them and done to them at the international level. But it is difficult to take that view when the United States punishes South Africa for going after terrorists beyond its borders, and at the same time asks the world to support it in its fight against terrorism.

New PAC Leader Discusses ANC Alliance, Plans

MB181025 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 17 Jul 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The antiapartheid Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] has been quick to find a new leader following the death of John Nyati Pokela, who was buried in Harare on Saturday. Johnson Mlambo was elected to the position by 16 memebrs of the 18-member PAC central committee on Monday. Certainly the PAC would have been anxious to avoid any repeats of the power struggles, assassinations, and expulsions that racked the organization in the late 1970's. On the line to Harare, Kwabena Mensa asked Johnson Mlambo if he was surprised to have been elected leader so soon after the Pokela's death.

[Begin recording] [Mlambo] I am not surprised because all the members of the central committee of the PAC value the good work which Comrade Nyati Pokela did for the organization.

[Mensa] In the past there has been a dispute between the PAC leadership and Mr (Potmako Lobelo). Has the matter been resolved now; will Mr (Lobelo) be allowed back into the PAC?

[Mlambo] Within the PAC there is no doubt whatsoever, so that we are all united and we are prepared to forge ahead with all those people who are prepared to work with PAC therefore.

[Mensa] Does that mean that anybody is now allowed to join or rejoin the PAC, including Mr (Lobelo)?

[Mlambo] Well, it would be surprising becuase Pokela came out a long time after (Lobelo) had left the PAC. Why should it be a question now that the Comrade Pokela is gone, why raise the question of (Lobelo)?

[Mensa] I was wondering if you were going to in any way change the policies of the late Mr Pokela?

[Mlambo] We are continuing with the good work which Comrade Pokela did here, of uniting the PAC and orientating the PAC on a program of intensifying the struggle in South Azania.

[Mensa] You talk about plans to form a united front with various of the other forces fighting the South African Government. Do you foresee any (?problems) in cooperation with the other major antiapartheid group, the ANC?

[Mlambo] Well, we have always held out the possibility of forming a united front with them. We believe in unity, in positive action. And as we did on 25 March (?1960), when we invited all those who have contradiction with apartheid regime to launch with us, we still believe that we should cooperate with them because that will end apartheid very quickly and not so costly. (?Once this we have decided), that is a separate organization.

[Mensa] But since the time of the split between the ANC and PAC, the PAC has not changed its position that the struggle should be fought only by blacks, whereas the ANC has invited people of other races to join it. Are you saying that you might change the PAC's position on that?

[Mlambo] The position of the PAC is that Azania or South Africa is an African country and African interests must predominate. It is not a question of race that is important, it is a question of material and spiritual interests.

[Mensa] Does that mean that the PAC would consider allowing non-blacks on the central committee like the ANC has done?

[Mlambo] We have espoused nonracialism from the time of our birth in 1959, and we have not changed that position. If other

movements have come round to nonracialism as we (?did it), it is all for the better.

ZIMBABWE

Senate Head Reelected; Constitutional Changes Urged

MB182030 Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The president of the Senate, Comrade Nolan Makombe, has called for the amendment of the constitution to suit the needs of the Senate of Zimbabwe. Comrade Makombe, who was reelected as president for a second term of office yesterday, told the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation that the Senate contained some unsatisfactory features, such as the presence of chiefs and the inclusion of 10 racially chosen white senators.

He said the inclusion of provincial governors into the Senate entails a new importance to the institution of the Senate totally unenvisaged by the drafters of the Lanchester constitution.